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Mich.

WEST

975 Acres.

INDEXED.

INDEXED.

MICHIGAN NURSERIES

INDEXED.

DESCRIPTIVE
CATALOGUE

BENTON HARBOR,
MICHIGAN.
U.S.A.

INDEXED.



He's Telling Her All About Us

INDEXED.

Orders in Honest Hands
Insure to Buyers Protection



Our Guarantee

WE GUARANTEE our stock to be true to name. We exercise the greatest care to have our stock true to label. Should it occur, however, by accident or mistake, that some trees or plants prove untrue, we will cheerfully replace all such stock, or refund the money paid, after receiving proper proof thereof. It is mutually agreed, however, between the purchaser and ourselves, that we shall not be held liable for damages in such case further than the replacing of said stock, or refunding the money paid.

Stock Inspected by State Entomologist

and is absolutely free from peach yellows,
San Jose scale or other insect pests or disease.



Be Ye Satisfied
that Ye have been
Dealt with Squarely.



Descriptive Catalogue

Fruit Plants— Fruit Trees

....Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines

Illustrated

Chapters on Care, Culture, Pruning,
and Spraying of Trees and Plants, of
vital importance to every fruit grower,
and especially valuable to the beginner.

West Michigan Nurseries—

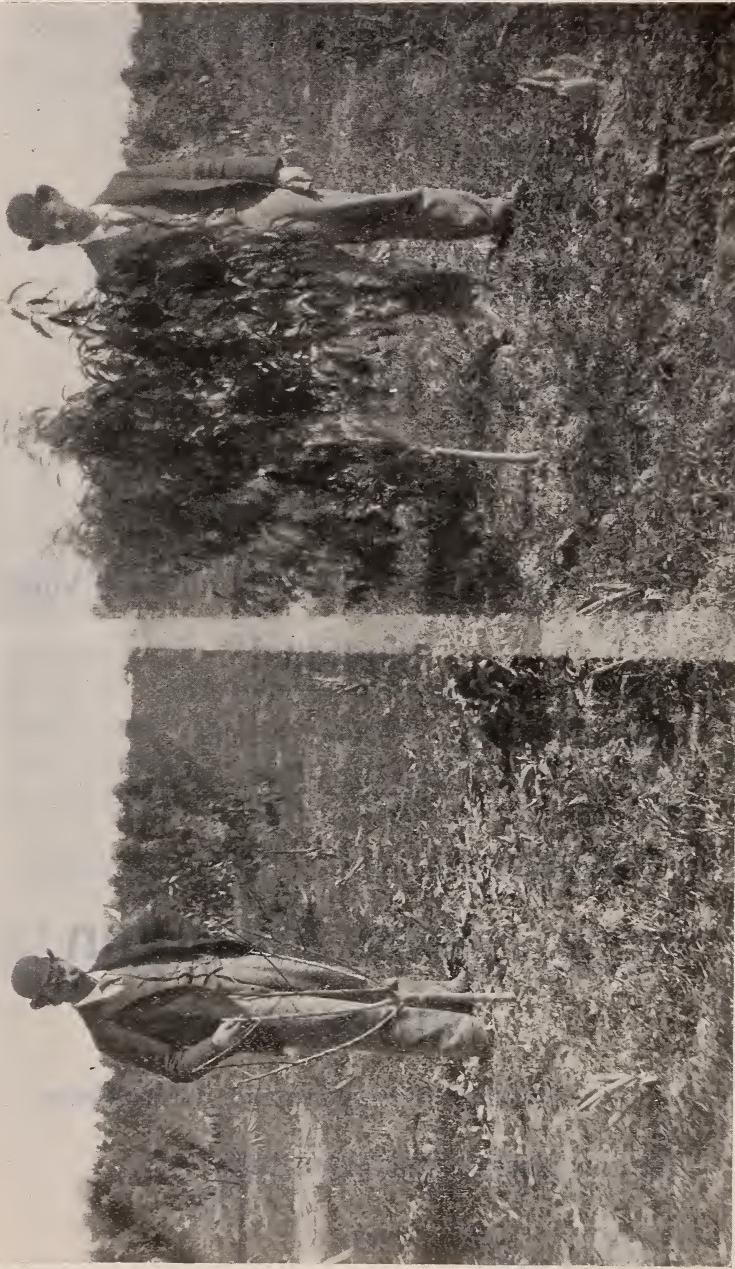
Practical Nurserymen and Horticulturists

Benton Harbor, Michigan, U. S. A.

Printed by the A. B. Morse Company,
of St. Joseph, Michigan.

Tree set April, 896, trimmed September, 1896.

Courtesy Michigan Horticultural Society.





Introduction

represents the experience of many well known horticulturists, and the descriptions of the fruits herein described have been submitted to and passed upon by the most reliable authority on this continent.

Our endeavor is to offer a full list of varieties which have been thoroughly tested and proven to possess some merit, as we believe life is too short for the ordinary planter to grow an experimental orchard before he makes a selection for the market. With this end in view we some time ago started a large experimental orchard and each year since we have added to it all the new varieties; they are given here special care, and a careful record is kept of each variety.

We have upon our own grounds in orchard for orchard purposes:

28,120 PEACH TREES,
10,150 PEAR TREES,
8,336 PLUM TREES,
5,545 CHERRY TREES,
2,600 QUINCE TREES,
1,980 APPLE TREES.

Varieties
Thoroughly Tested on
our Own Grounds

We also have ninety-three acres set to different varieties of Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, and Strawberries. *We practice what we preach,*

913 Acres of
Richest Land

and we cordially invite inspection and will cheerfully show you over our vast grounds, covering nine hundred thirteen acres of the choicest lands the sun shines on. The best time to look over our plant is during the growing season.

Our stockholders are men of responsibility and business integrity and many of them are among the noted successful fruit growers and horticulturists of the state.

The Fitzgerald Peach is a money maker.

With our large orchards and those of our stockholders to draw upon we cut our buds from the best specimens of the bearing trees, thereby insuring them to be true to name and also raising the standard of excellence. We attribute our phenomenal success and wonderful growth to our careful business methods, our

Our Trees are Well
Rooted and Thrifty.

personal supervision in the nursery and packing houses, and the good words spoken by our many satisfied customers. We shall never betray the confidence reposed in us as we know that it is a much better legacy than stocks or bonds. We are

glad to inform our customers that the stock we are offering is about the best we have ever seen. We have had a most excellent growing season and trees are bright, smooth, clean and well rooted. We feel sure that "to see it, is to want it." We have never had any scale or insect pests in our orchards or near them, and can safely guarantee all to be healthy, free from any disease, and fully up to grade.

The way orders have been flowing in during the present season demonstrates to us in our branch of business as in all other branches that the panic is surely over and that we are well launched upon the sea of Prosperity once more.

We have all had trying experiences since the spring of 1893, indeed those five years will be long remembered by us all, but now there is a rift in the clouds and prosperity is here. With prosperity we are going to have a larger demand for fruit, for it is the man with the dinner pail on his arm that consumes the great volume of fruit.

The business world has awoke after a long rest, fires have been kindled under the cold furnaces, and the dinner pail brigade is on the march. With money in their pockets and mouths watering for good, delicious, health giving fruit, the laboring people of the country who have waited long and patiently for a *change*, will buy and buy lavishly. The record of history teaches us that one extreme always follows another. The extreme of hard times has vanished.

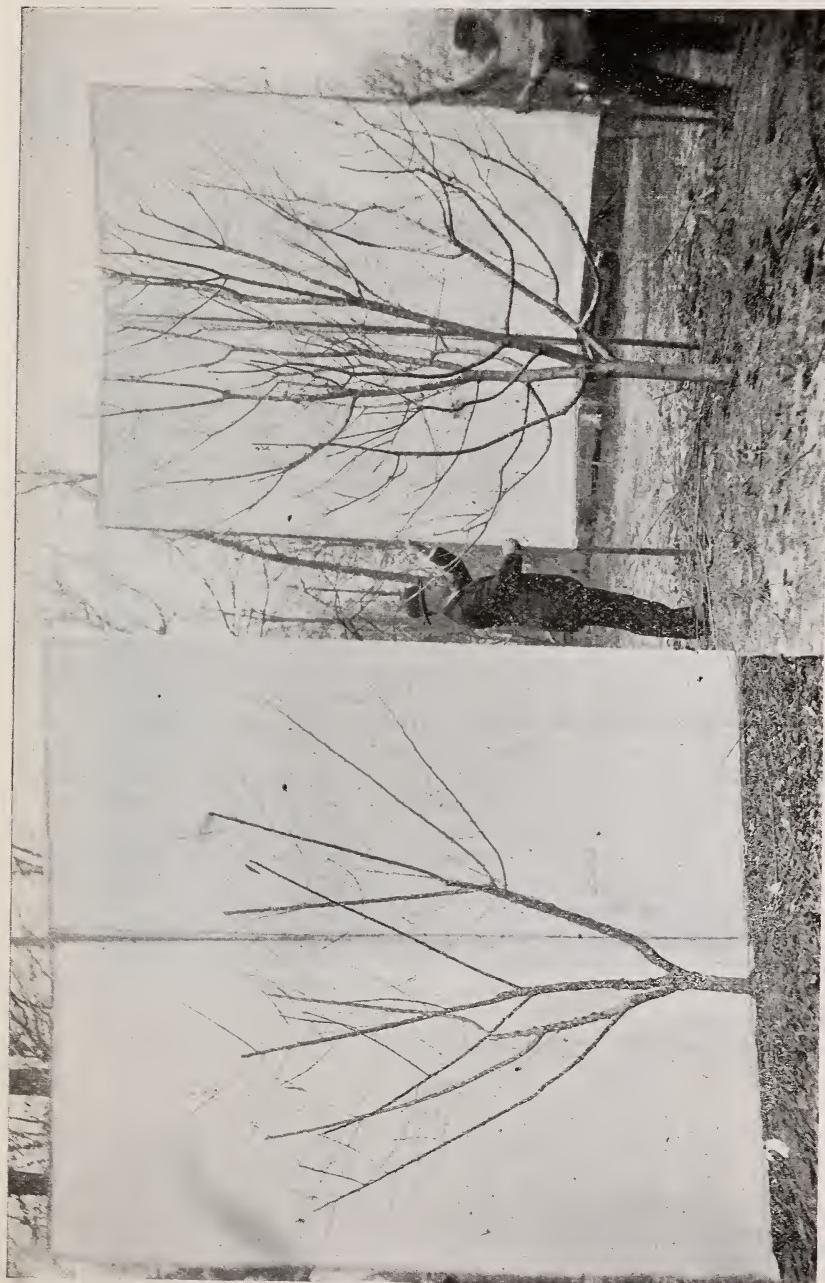
Are you prepared to meet this enormous demand upon our orchards, fields and gardens. Have you satisfactory varieties? The sure bearers? The money makers. No man ever made money by continuously thinking he would do something sometime. It takes action to win, now is the time to act. We have been anticipating these conditions and have prepared as far as possible to meet your wants.

Your humble servants,

Consumers of our Fruit
are Hungry for it

West Michigan Nurseries.

BENTON HARBOR, MICH.



Peach, set in 1895, Photographed October, 1896, after trimming.

Lombard Plum, set 1892, Photographed October, 1896, after trimming.

Courtesy Michigan Horticultural Society.

To Correspondents

Orders by letter are promptly attended to, and we exercise great care in all cases to fill them exactly and satisfactorily.

Plain and explicit shipping directions should be given. When none are given we forward according to our best judgment.

Orders should be sent in as early as possible in the season, that we may reserve such varieties as may be required, and also that they may be in time for shipping long distances.

Persons not conversant with the character of different varieties may find it to their interest to leave the selection of sorts to our discretion, merely giving the number of trees wanted, and if they think proper, the proportion of summer, fall

and winter varieties, in which case we shall feel it our duty to make a proper selection. When selection is made by the purchaser, we shall give him the benefit of his choice so far as we can; but it sometimes happens that certain varieties are run upon and become exhausted, and when this occurs, we usually substitute other varieties of about the same season of ripening, unless expressly requested not to do so.

The packing is done in the most thorough manner, with moss and moist straw, in boxes and bales, so as to prevent injury from shipping long distances.

Packages will be delivered into the hands of the forwarders without extra charge, after which our responsibility for the safe transportation of the goods ceases, except on orders received through our agents.

Orders from unknown parties must be accompanied with the money or satisfactory references to insure attention.

We will cheerfully rectify any of our own mistakes if customers will promptly inform us of such.

Catalogue furnished free on application.

Suggestions to Planters

Read Carefully

SUCCESS depends in a large measure on the treatment given stock after received by the planter. Thousands of well grown, healthy specimens, delivered in first-class condition, are annually lost through neglect and bad treatment. Avoid all unnecessary exposure to the air. The natural place for the roots of trees is in the ground; as soon as received they should be heeled in, so mellow earth will come in contact with all the roots. When planting take out but



FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.

Figure 1. Small size trees with side branches cut close.

Figure 2. Medium size trees, side branches left one inch.

Figure 3. Large size trees, side branches left two inches.

few at a time. One hour's exposure, to hot sun or drying winds is sure death to many trees. When trees and plants are received, dip in water, then bury the roots in moist shady ground until planted.

It may be taken as an invariable rule that good fruit cannot be raised upon a soil which is wet or not well drained. It should be rich enough to produce a good crop of corn, and should be well prepared for planting by deep plowing, and liberal manuring if not in good condition.

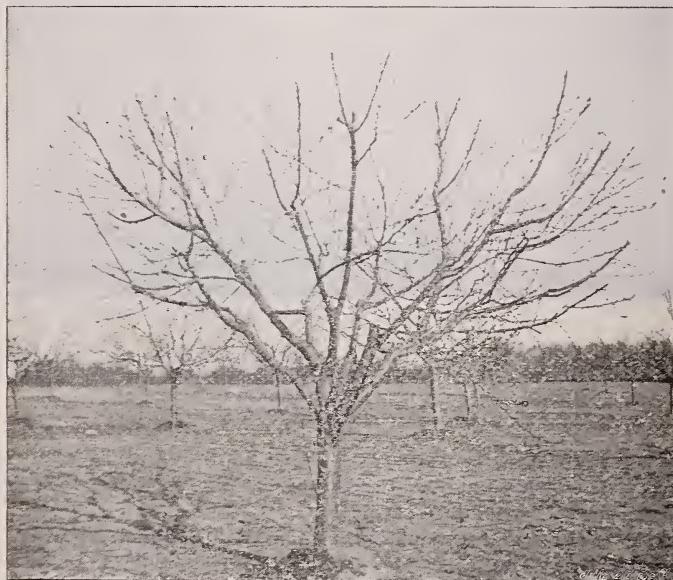
Cut off the ends of all bruised or broken roots with a sharp knife, as a clean cut will heal much sooner than a bruise. If it be a *Standard Tree* for the orchard, trim it up to four or five limbs suitable to form the top, and cut each of the side limbs back to a bud, four or five inches from the body of the tree, leaving the leader or central limb from eight to twelve inches long. When there are no side limbs suitable for this purpose, the tree should be divested of all its branches, and headed back to a proper height to form the top.

To aid those who have not had experience, we have had some photographs taken of our mode of trimming and we reproduce them herewith. The cuts show the proper way to trim when setting peach trees, and each year thereafter.

Planting

Make the holes large enough to admit the roots without cramping or bending, and deep enough to bring the tree to its natural depth. The fine surface soil should be used for covering the roots, and this should be carefully worked among them. If the ground is dry, it is well to pour in some water when the hole is partially filled. See that the ground is firmly and solidly packed over all parts of the roots by exerting the full weight of the planter upon it, so there will be no opportunity for dry air or frost to enter and destroy roots deprived of the full benefit of their natural protection.

OMISSION TO PACK THE EARTH SOLIDLY IS THE MOST FREQUENT CAUSE OF FAILURE IN PLANTING NURSERY STOCK. Fill the holes full enough to be even with the surrounding surface after the fresh earth settles. Always remove the label when planting. If this is left until the tree is grown, the connecting wire often cuts into and destroys the tree or branch to which it is attached. Never use manure in contact with roots. When planting dwarf trees set them low enough to cover the stock upon which they are budded, but not lower.



Three Year Old Peach Tree Properly Pruned.

We have 913 acres.



Peach set Spring of 1894. Photographed 1896. Before and after Pruning.

Courtesy Michigan Horticultural Society.

How to Winter Trees

The practice of procuring supplies of trees in the Fall is becoming more and more general as each season demonstrates its wisdom. To insure success you have only to get the trees before freezing weather and bury them in the following manner: Choose a dry spot where no water will stand during the winter, with no grass near to invite mice. Dig a trench, throwing out enough dirt to admit one layer of roots below the surface, and place the trees in it, inclined to an angle of 45 degrees or more. Widen the trench, throwing the soil among the roots in position; place another layer in the trench, reclining the tops on the others, and so on until all are in the trench; then finish by throwing up more soil until the tops of the trees are nearly or quite covered. It is also well to bank up the earth around the sides to insure more thorough protection. The exposed tops should then be covered with pine boughs, which insures them against any possibility of injury. Care should be taken to fill solid the interstices among the roots. In the Spring the roots will be found to have formed the granulation necessary to the production of new spongioles, and when planted at the proper time will start to immediate growth.

Injured Trees

If trees are received in a frozen state, place the package unopened in a cellar, away from frost and heat, until thawed out, and then unpack. If partially dried from long exposure, bury entirely in the ground, or place in water from twelve to twenty-four hours, tops and all.

Suitable Distances for Planting

Apples, Standard	25 to 40 feet.	Grapes	8 to 10 feet.
" Dwarf	6 to 8 "	Currants	3 to 4 "
Pears, Standard	16 to 18 "	Gooseberries	3 to 4 "
" Dwarf	10 "	Raspberries, Red	3 to 4 "
Peaches	16 to 20 "	" Black	4 to 5 "
Nectarines and Apricots	16 to 18 "	Blackberries	5 to 7 "
Cherries, Sweet	16 to 20 "	Strawberries, Rows	1 by 3½ "
" Sour	12 to 15 "	" in Beds	1½ by 1½ "
Plums	16 to 20 "	Asparagus in Beds	1 by 1½ "
Quinces	10 to 12 "		

Number of Trees or Plants on an Acre

4 feet each way	2,723	15 feet each way	194
5 " " "	1,742	18 " " "	135
6 " " "	1,210	20 " " "	110
8 " " "	680	25 " " "	70
10 " " "	430	30 " " "	48
12 " " "	302	33 " " "	40

To ascertain the number of plants required to the acre at any given distance; divide the number of square feet (43,560) in an acre by the number of square feet you desire to devote to each plant. For instance, Strawberries, planted 1½ by 3 feet; each hill will occupy 4½ square feet, making 9,680 plants to the acre.

Read description of the Hess Blackberry.

Contents of Fields and Lots

The following tables will assist farmers in making an accurate estimate of the amount of land in different fields under cultivation:

10 rods x 16 rods	.....	1 acre
8 rods x 20 rods	.....	1 acre
5 rods x 32 rods	.....	1 acre
4 rods x 40 rods	.....	1 acre
5 yards x 968 yards	.....	1 acre
10 yards x 484 yards	.....	1 acre
20 yards x 242 yards	.....	1 acre
40 yards x 121 yards	.....	1 acre
80 yards x 60½ yards	.....	1 acre
70 yards x 69½ yards	.....	1 acre
220 feet x 198 feet	.....	1 acre
440 feet x 90 feet	.....	1 acre
110 feet x 369 feet	.....	1 acre
60 feet x 726 feet	.....	1 acre
120 feet x 363 feet	.....	1 acre
240 feet x 181½ feet	.....	1 acre
200 feet x 108 9-10 feet	.....	½ acre
100 feet x 45 2-10 feet	.....	⅓ acre
100 feet x 108 9-10 feet	.....	¼ acre

Measurement of Land

16½ feet	.....	1 rod
320 rods	.....	1 mile
66 feet	.....	1 chain
80 chains	.....	1 mile
5,280 feet	.....	1 mile
43,560 square feet	.....	1 acre
1 square mile	.....	640 acres
660 feet square	.....	10 acres
208 feet and 8½ inches square	.....	1 acre
933 feet and 4½ inches square	.....	.25 acres

Where Plants Originated

Name	Country of Origin	Name	Country of Origin
Apple	Europe.	Peach	Persia.
Cherry	Northern Europe.	Pear	Europe.
Chestnut	Italy.	Peas	Egypt.
Citron	Greece.	Pine	America.
Cucumber	East Indies.	Poppy	The East.
Garden Cress	Egypt.	Potato	America.
Horse-Chestnut	Thibet.	Quince	Island of Crete.
Horse-radish	Southern Europe.	Radish	China and Japan.
Madder	The East.	Rye	Siberia.
Mulberry-tree	Persia.	Spinach	Arabia.
Nettle	Europe.	Sunflower	Peru.
Oats	North Africa.	Tooacco	America.
Onions	Egypt.	Walnut	Persia.
Parsley	Sardinia.	Zealand Wax	Zealand.



Our Trees Grow
 because they
 can't help
 it...

SPRAYING

When to Spray Experience has demonstrated the fact that Spraying at the proper time and properly done for protection against destructive insects, rot, fungus and blight, is the best if not the only sure remedy against these enemies of the horticulturist and that it has succeeded and will succeed is evidenced by the rapidly increasing interest manifested in the manufacture, sale and use of spraying machines, and the good results obtained by those who have practiced this mode of protection.

Apple Trees For prevention of leaf blight, spray as soon as the leaves are full grown, with Bordeaux mixture or ammoniacal carbonate of copper. To destroy the aphis or plant lice, spray with kerosene emulsion as soon as the pests appear. To destroy the codling moth, canker worm and curculio, spray with Paris green or London purple, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound in 40 or 50 gallons of water, soon after the blossoms fall, and again two weeks later. To destroy the web worm, spray with London purple or kerosene emulsion about August 1 to 10th, or as soon as they appear. This application should be made during the middle of the day, when the worms are out of their webs and feeding on the leaves.

Cherries Treatment same as recommended for the apple.

Pears The pear slug can easily be destroyed by spraying with Paris green, four ounces to 50 gallons of water, or kerosene emulsion, as soon as it begins operations. Pear and quince blight can be destroyed by spraying with Bordeaux mixture. The codling moth and curculio should be treated the same as recommended for apple trees.

Plums Destroy the aphis with kerosene emulsion and a fine spray nozzle. The curculio can be destroyed by spraying with 3 ounces Paris green to 40 gallons of water. First application should be made as soon as blossoms have fallen, and repeated at intervals of a week or ten days. Four applications should be sufficient. Other enemies of the plum will be destroyed by this method, but in all cases be particular to keep the poison and water constantly stirred.

Grape Rot and Mildew Use the Bordeaux mixture.

Currants and Gooseberries To destroy the worms spray with Paris green, 1 ounce in 12 gallons of water, as soon as the worms appear. For the second brood use powdered hellebore. To destroy the yellow aphis spray with kerosene emulsion early in the season. To prevent mildew, use one-half ounce potassium sulphide to one gallon of water.

Spraying Peach Trees for Curl Leaf

By Prof. Taft In cold, wet springs, peach trees are frequently attacked by a fungous disease which causes the leaves to curl up and finally drop from the trees, and as a result, the entire crop of fruit is often lost. To prevent the development of this disease in the young leaves, the trees should be thoroughly sprayed with a solution of copper sulphate, at the rate of one pound in twenty gallons of water, previous to the middle of March. If the application is sufficiently thorough to saturate every bud upon the trees, this single application will often be sufficient to ward off the disease but as it often appears after the fruit has set, further treatment is sometimes necessary, and I would recommend that all peach orchards be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture as soon as the blossoms have fallen. This will not only render the tree proof against attack of the curl leaf, but will also aid in controlling brown rot, scab, and other fungous diseases. With the addition of Paris green it will also suffice to hold the curculio in check.

FORMULAS**

Kerosene Emulsion In making kerosene emulsion for spraying trees for lice, be sure to follow the correct method: Dissolve in 2 quarts of water one quart of soft soap, or $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of hard soap, by heating to the boiling point. Then add 1 pint of kerosene oil and stir violently for from three to five minutes. This may be done by using a common force pump and putting the end of the hose back into the mixture again. This mixes the oil permanently, so that it will never separate, and it may be diluted easily at pleasure. This mixture should be diluted to twice its bulk with water or about 14 times as much water as kerosene. The kerosene emulsion is successful in destroying cattle lice and sheep ticks, as well as all varieties of plant lice.

Bordeaux Mixture Four pounds of sulphate of copper are dissolved in 6 gallons of water; in another vessel 4 pounds of fresh lime are slacked in 6 gallons of water. After the latter solution has cooled, slowly turn it into the other solution and add 28 gallons of water. This, when all is thoroughly mixed and strained, is ready for use. In straining this mixture reject all the lime sediment, using only the clear liquid; strain the whitewash through a coarse gunny sack stretched over the head of a barrel.



Fight the Insects.
Make War on
the Weeds.



Three Year Old Peach, before and after Pruning.

Courtesy Michigan Horticultural Society.

Fruit Department.

Select Apples.

THE first fruit in importance is the apple. Its period of ripening, unlike that of other fruits extends nearly or quite through the year. By making judicious selections of Summer, Autumn and Winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use.

If apples are planted at the rate of fifty trees per acre, rows of peach trees can be planted between the apples, which growing more quickly than the apple trees, soon protect them from the winds, and thus prove a great benefit to them. After eight or ten years of productiveness, as the space is needed for the apples, the peach trees may be removed leaving the orchard better for the protection, and at the same time having yielded the planter a large return for his outlay and labor.



Summer Apples.

Early Harvest. (Yellow Harvest.) Medium to large; pale yellow; fine flavor. Tree a moderate erect grower, and a good bearer; a beautiful and excellent variety for both orchard and garden. Middle to end of August.

Early Strawberry. Medium, striped with deep red; tender, sub-acid, and excellent; a poor grower, but productive. August.

Golden Sweet. Rather large; pale yellow; very sweet and good. Strong grower and good bearer. August.

Primate. Above medium; straw color, tinged with blush, tender, fine grained, juicy and sub-acid; a moderate grower and abundant bearer. Ripens August and September.

Red Astrachan. Large; roundish; nearly covered with deep crimson, over-spread with a thick bloom; juicy, rich, acid, beautiful. The tree is a vigorous grower, with a large foliage, and a good bearer. August.

Tetofsky. A Russian apple which has proved profitable for market growing. The tree is an upright, spreading grower, forming an open head; comes into bearing extremely early, usually the second year after transplanting, and bears every year. Hardy as a crab. Fruit good size, nearly round; yellow, beautifully striped with red; flesh white, juicy, pleasant, acid, aromatic. July and August.

Sweet Bough. Large; pale, greenish yellow; tender and sweet. Moderate grower and good bearer. August.

Meritorious Varieties
Accurately Described

Yellow Transparent. This new Russian variety is especially adapted for a cold climate. Trees bear very young. Occasionally we find beautiful specimens of fruit on trees in the nursery row. The fruit is large, finely formed and showy, and a pale yellow in color. Flesh delicate and tender, sprightly, sub-acid, and of very good quality. Tree is a handsome grower and an abundant bearer. July and August.



Autumn Apples.

Alexander. A very large and showy Russian variety. Tree vigorous, spreading and productive. Fruit very large and regularly formed and of a fine appearance. Color of a greenish yellow, slightly streaked with red in the shade, but orange and marked with bright red in the sun. Flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender, and juicy. Pleasant flavor. October to December.



Yellow Transparent

Duchess of Oldenberg. A Russian variety of remarkable beauty, and one of the most hardy and productive varieties under cultivation. Does especially well in sections that are too cold for ordinary varieties. Tree is a vigorous grower and it requires little or no pruning, producing an abundance of fruit very even in size, which always sells well in market, and is a money maker. Fruit medium in size. Smooth skin, finely washed and streaked with red on a golden ground, covered with a faint blue bloom. Flesh juicy, sub-acid. Ripens the fore part of Sept.

Fall Pippin. Decidedly an American apple. A noble fruit considered by all to be one of the very finest of Fall apples. Beautiful, of large size, delicious flavor and unexcelled for table or cooking purposes. Tree very vigorous, strong grower. Fruit very large, with smooth, yellowish green skin; when fully ripe, a golden yellow. Flesh white, very tender and mellow. Rich delicious flavor. October to December.

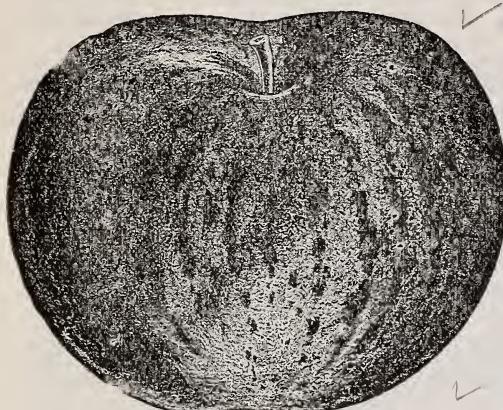
Maiden's Blush. Rather large, oblate, smooth, regular, with a fine, evenly shaded red cheek blush on a clear, pale yellow ground; flesh white, tender, sprightly, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor; bears large crops. September and October.

Munson Sweet. Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; tender, rich and good; fine bearer. October, January.

Red Bietigheimer. A rare German variety, recently introduced. Fruit large to very large; skin pale green color, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. Tree a free grower and abundant bearer. This is one of the largest and handsomest apples, and worthy of extensive cultivation. September.

Twenty Ounce. (Cayuga Red Streak) Very large, nearly round; yellow striped with red. Quality good. Vigorous and good bearer. Popular as a market variety. November to December.

Winter Apples.



Duchess of Oldenberg

white, tender, juicy, high flavored and delicious. November to February.

Fallawater. (Tulpehocken) Large, roundish, slightly conical, smooth; skin yellowish green, with a dull red cheek; tree a strong grower and good bearer. November to January.

Golden Russet. Medium sized; dull russet, with a tinge of red on exposed side; flesh generally crisp, juicy and high flavored. Tree a vigorous grower and a great bearer. Very popular. November to April.

Grimes' Golden. (Grimes' Golden Pippin.) An apple of the highest quality; medium to large size; yellow. Tree hardy, vigorous, productive. January to April.

Hubbardson Nonsuch. Large; striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine. Strong grower and good bearer. One of the best. November to May.

Jonathan. Originated in the State of New York. Succeeds wherever grown. Perfectly hardy and is productive in all soils, which makes it one of the most desirable apples. Fruit of medium size, very regularly formed. Skin thin and smooth. Yellow ground almost covered with lively red stripes deepening into dark red in the sun. Flesh white, very tender and juicy with a vinous flavor. Very valuable for home use or market. It is a long keeper.

Longfield. A Russian variety, imported some years since. Tree, a free upright grower, early and abundant bearer. Medium to large; yellow, with a blush on the sunny side like the Maiden's Blush; rich, sprightly, sub-acid; quality as good as Fameuse and somewhat like it. December to March.

Northern Spy. Large, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped, with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish red. Flesh white and tender, with a mild sub-acid, rich and delicious flavor. In perfection in January and keeps till June.

The tree is a strong upright grower, and forms a very compact head; should be kept open by pruning so as to admit the air and light freely.

If You're a Hustler
You'll try Our
New Good Things

Mann. Fruit medium to late, roundish, oblate, nearly regular; skin deep yellow when fully ripe; flesh yellowish, half fine, half tender, juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid. Good to very good. The tree grows straight and symmetrical, and makes a large tree in the orchard. It is an early and annual bearer.

Red Canada. (Steel's Red Winter.) Medium size; red with white dots; flesh rich, sub-acid and delicious. Tree a moderate, slender grower. A superior fruit for table or market. November to May.

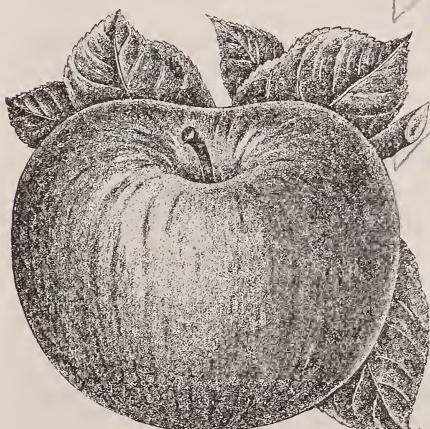
Rome Beauty. (Gillett's Seedling) Large, roundish, yellow and light red; handsome; juicy, crisp, sub-acid; tree a moderate grower; good bearer; popular in Southwest. December to February.

Rhode Island Greening. Large; greenish yellow; tender, juicy and rich, with rather an acid flavor; growing strong and spreading; an abundant bearer. December to April.

Seek-No-Further. (Westfield) Medium to large; slightly russeted with dull red stripes, tender, rich, spicy and fine. Good grower and bearer. November to February.

Stark. Esteemed in Ohio as a long keeper and valuable market fruit. Fruit large, roundish; skin greenish yellow, much shaded with light and dark red, and sprinkled with brown dots; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild, sub-acid. January to May.

Sutton Beauty. Fruit medium to large, roundish, handsome; skin waxen yellow, striped with crimson; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, sub-acid, quality very good; keeps remarkably well. Tree a free, handsome grower and productive. A valuable variety.



Wealthy
ful fruit of the very largest size. Originated near Wolf River, Wisconsin, and may well be classed among the iron-clad. Skin greenish yellow, shaded with crimson; flesh white, juicy, tender, with a peculiar pleasant, mild, sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong, stout grower, and a great bearer. January and February.

Talman's Sweet. Medium, pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and very sweet. The most valuable baking apple; vigorous and productive. November to April.

Wagener. Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm; sub-acid and excellent; very productive; bears very young. December to May.

Wealthy. A native of Minnesota, where it has proved perfectly hardy, vigorous and productive. Fruit of medium size, red streaked with white; quality good. December to February.

Wolf River. A new and beautiful fruit of the very largest size. Originated near Wolf River, Wisconsin, and may well be classed among the iron-clad. Skin greenish yellow, shaded with crimson; flesh white, juicy, tender, with a peculiar pleasant, mild, sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong, stout grower, and a great bearer. January and February.



Four Year Old Burbank Plum, before and after Pruning Has borne two full Crops.

Courtesy Michigan Horticultural Society.

Select Crab Apples.

WITHIN the past few years much attention has been given to improving this class of fruits, because of their adaptability to cold sections where only a few varieties of apples can be successfully grown. These efforts have been attended with marked success. Crab apples succeed equally well in all sections,

We have a large
Packing Cellar.
Our Own Side Track.

and are valuable for cider, preserving, jelly, ornament, and some of the more improved sorts are excellent for eating. Sent to the eastern markets, they command a very high price.

Hyslop. Fruit, large, produced in clusters, roundish, ovate, dark rich red, covered with thick blue bloom. Stock long and slender. Tree hardy, vigorous, spreading. Very desirable, one of the very best. October to January.

Martha. A new crab raised from the seed of the Duchess of Oldenberg by P. M. Gideon of Minnesota, who has this to say of it: "A rapid stiff grower. A perfect pyramid in tree. A great bearer of the most beautiful fruit we ever grew. A bright glossy yellow shaded with light, bright red. A mild, clear tart, surpassing all other crabs we ever grew for culinary purposes, and fair to eat from hand. Season October and November.

Whitney. Tree a fine grower, with dark green, glossy foliage. Fruit exceptionally large. Skin smooth, striped and splashed with red. Flesh yellowish white, very juicy and pleasant flavor. Considered by some a fine dessert apple. A great bearer and hardy.

A Sure Thing
By Planting
Our New Varieties

Transcendent. One of the largest and finest of this class of apple. Tree a strong grower and good bearer. Very hardy and much sought after in the North and Northwest. Skin golden yellow, striped with rich red. Flesh yellow, crisp, juicy. Excellent variety for general use. September and October.

Select Pears.

THE cultivation of this noble fruit is rapidly extending as its value is appreciated. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early spring.

The demand upon us for pear stock for the past few years has been such as to compel us to enter extensively into its cultivation and we have found to our great satisfaction that our soil and location is adapted most favorably to the production of this most excellent fruit tree. Indeed we have reason to be proud of the thrifty blocks of pear trees that we now have growing on our grounds.

Dwarf Pears are the result of budding Pears on Angers Quince stocks, and they must always be planted SUFFICIENTLY DEEP to cover the junction of the Pear and Quince.

Although it takes a little longer to derive benefits from a pear orchard than a peach orchard, yet we have the experience of many men who have made large fortunes in growing pears. Well selected varieties with good culture produce the desired results.

The letters "D" and "S" appended to the description of varieties, indicate favorable growth either as "dwarfs" or "Standards" or both.



Summer Pears.

Bartlett. Large size, often with a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and high flavored. Tree a strong grower, bearing early and abundantly; very popular. Last of August and first of September. Grows best as a Standard.

Clapp's Favorite. Large size; pale lemon yellow; flesh fine grained, juicy, melting, rich and buttery; a cross between Bartlett and Flemish Beauty; earlier than Bartlett, and resembling the Flemish Beauty in growth, having its fruit evenly distributed over the tree; of a uniform size. It is equally hardy with Flemish Beauty; a good grower and productive. S. In season during August and September.

Lawson.* (Comet.) Fruit large for so early a pear; sufficiently firm to insure its being a good shipper; of brilliant crimson color on yellow ground; flesh juicy and pleasant; yet like many popular market fruits not of highest quality. S. July and August.

Wilder. One of the earliest. A good keeper and shipper. Tree very vigorous, bears young and abundantly. Extremely hardy. Fruit very beautiful, bell shaped. Surface smooth, pale yellow ground with dense shading of brownish carmine. Flesh whitish yellow; fine grained, tender. Flavor sub-acid, sprightly. Ripens August 1st, and does not rot at the core (a failing in most all early pears). Excellent, and brings a good price in market. S.

Cook's Imperial Cherry
Is A Money Getter

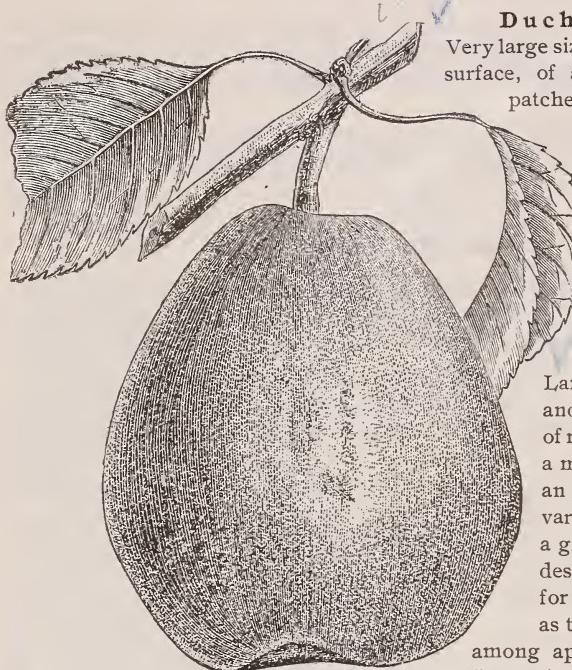


Autumn Pears.

Anjou. (Beurre d'Anjou) A large, handsome pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly vinous flavor; keeps into mid-winter. Tree a *vigorous* grower and good bearer. We have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be one of the *most valuable pears in the catalogue*. Does equally well as a standard or dwarf. Keeps until the winter holidays when it commands very high prices in the market. D. and S.

Buerre Bosc. A large and beautiful russety pear; very distinct, with a long neck, highly flavored and delicious. A *moderate* grower and rather irregular; bears well. We top graft in order to obtain good standard trees. September and October. S.

Beurre Clairgeau. We call particular attention to this variety, on account of its importance and popularity. Its size, early bearing, productiveness and beauty render it a profitable market variety. It should only be grown as a standard. Very large, light yellow shaded with crimson and russet; an early and abundant bearer. From its handsome appearance and productiveness, one of our best market varieties, and is extensively planted for this purpose. S.



Duchess D'Angouleme.

[REDUCED SIZE.]

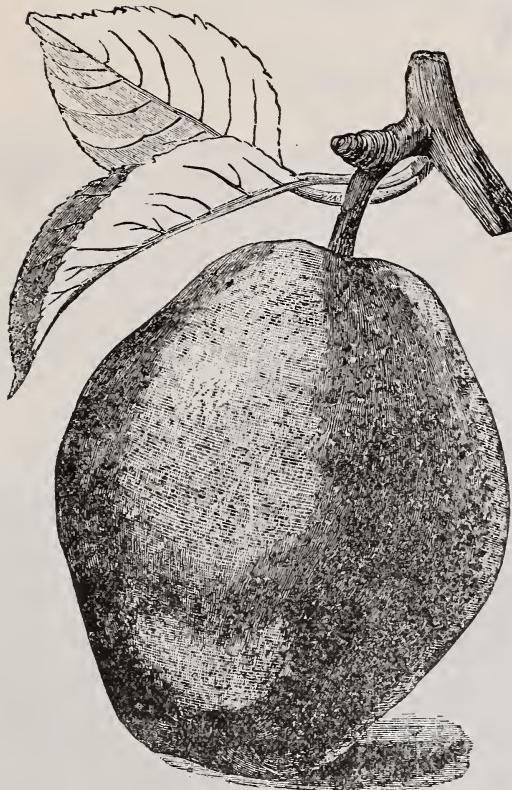
Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large size, with rough and uneven surface, of a greenish yellow, with patches of russet and a dull red cheek; a vigorous and strong grower and good bearer while quite young. It attains its greatest perfection on the Quince root. In season during October and November. D.

Flemish Beauty. Large size, greenish yellow and brown, with large spots of russet; rich and juicy, with a melting and musky flavor; an old and highly esteemed variety, a strong grower and a great bearer, hardy and desirable. This variety ranks for hardiness among pears as the Duchess of Oldenberg among apples. In season during September and October. S.

Howell. Large size, light waxen yellow, sweet and melting, of excellent quality; a strong and hardy grower and good bearer. One of the best American varieties, and extensively planted all over the country. In season during September and October. S. and D.

Idaho. Is a seedling raised from seed of a large red cheeked pear by Mrs. Mulkey, of Idaho, who planted the seed about twenty years ago. The tree fruited the fourth year from seed, and has borne annually ever since, seeming to be entirely hardy. As it originated in or near the latitude of Quebec, it has survived winters when the thermometer ranged from 15 to 30 degrees below zero. The trees are upright and vigorous in habit, having a dark luxuriant foliage, giving the impression that it may be a descendent of the Oriental race of pears, though of much superior quality to any of their known varieties. Very productive of fruit of largest size, weighing from 16 to 23 ounces; form roundish or obovate; flavor pleasant—equal to Bartlett; flesh entirely free from gritty texture; core exceedingly small and often without seeds; later than Bartlett, and good shipper, having carried 2,000 miles in good condition. S.

Vermont Beauty. An abundant, early bearer, and one of the hardest. Tree a strong, vigorous grower, very productive. Fruit medium size, roundish; skin yellow; nearly covered with carmine; flesh melting, sprightly, best quality, fine flavor and juicy. Its hardiness and free-growing qualities combined with its beauty and excellent quality make it one of the most desirable of recent introduction. *Rural New Yorker* says: "The fruit ripens a little later than the Seckel and much excels that variety in size and beauty. The flesh is rich, juicy, aromatic. It cannot do otherwise than stand at the head of our fall pears. S. October.



Kieffer.

little coarse, melting, juicy, with a very brisk, vinous highly perfumed flavor; of first quality. Tree vigorous, erect and handsome, hardy and productive. S. October.

Seckel. Small, skin rich yellowish brown, when fully ripe, with deep brownish red cheek; flesh very fine grained, sweet, exceedingly juicy, melting, buttery; the richest and highest flavored pear known. Tree a moderate grower. S. September and October.

Winter Pears.

Lawrence. Medium to large, yellow covered with brown dots; flesh whitish, slightly granular, somewhat buttery, with a very rich, aromatic flavor, unsurpassed among the early winter pears; succeeds well on the quince; ripens with little care; should be in every orchard; tree healthy, hardy and productive. S. November and December.

Mt. Vernon. Medium size; light russet, reddish in the sun; flesh yellowish, juicy and aromatic; early bearer. A good late pear. S. November and December.

Winter Nellis. This is indeed an exquisite pear. Downing says: "It holds nearly the same rank among winter pears that the Seckel does among the autumnal varieties." And he knows whereof he speaks. We have had this variety in fruit for several years, and it stands high in our favor. Medium in size, or usually a little below medium. Yellowish green at maturity, dotted with gray russet, and with russet patches and streaks. Flesh yellowish white, fine, juicy, buttery and melting. December and January. S.

Cook's Imperial Cherry.

Its Color is right.

Its Flesh is right.

Its Pit is right.

What more can you ask?



Digging Trees on the West Michigan Nursery Farm.

Schoolcraft, Mich., June 16, 1897.

West Michigan Nurseries,

Sirs:—The trees I ordered of you are doing very well indeed.
Have had good success with your trees. Resp'y yours,
W. J. THOMAS.

Wayland, June 14, '97.

West Michigan Nurseries.

Gents:—My trees that I received from you last season done very well. Also those I got this season are looking fine.

Respectfully yours, E. H. RYNO.

Get at least our Cook's Imperial Cherry tree for your door yard.

Select Plums.

THE Plum, a desirable and favorite fruit, hardy and naturally productive, has of late years been neglected on account of the ravages of the curculio. This great enemy of the Plum is a small, dark brown insect, less than a quarter of an inch long. It attacks the young fruit soon after the blossoms drop, making a crescent shaped incision, in which it deposits its egg. The fruit thus stung will drop from the tree in about three weeks. It continues its work of destruction for three or four weeks longer.

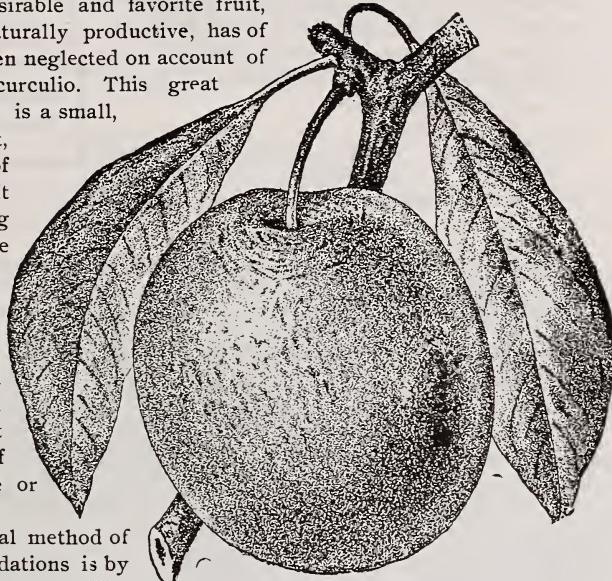
The most practical method of checking their depredations is by jarring them off the tree. The best time to do this is early in the morning while the insect is in a partially torpid state from the effects of the cold. Procure a white sheet of cotton cloth; spread it under the tree as far as the branches extend, and then by giving the tree a sudden jar with a mallet or some other instrument, they will drop upon the sheet, when they are easily destroyed. To avoid bruising the tree a good plan is to saw a limb off an inch or more from the trunk on which to strike. The jar must be sudden or they will not be dislodged. This operation must be repeated daily for a period of a month or more, or until the fruit has nearly attained its full size. A considerable number of trees may thus be tended, and the trouble and expense is small compared with the value of the crop. The soil best for the Plum is a rich loam inclined to clay, but it will adapt itself to a variety of soils.

Bradshaw. A very large and fine early plum, dark violet red, juicy and good. Tree vigorous, erect and productive. A valuable market variety. One of the best. Middle of August.

Beauty of Naples. A new variety of much promise. Size large; greenish yellow color; flesh firm, juicy and very fine flavored. Tree very hardy and productive. September.

Coe's Golden Drop. Large and handsome; oval; light yellow; flesh firm, rich and sweet; adheres to the stone. Tree a *moderate* grower and very productive. Valuable not only on account of its large size and fine appearance, but its lateness. Last of September.

Fitzgerald peaches are in demand.



Burbank.

Duane's Purple. Very large and handsome; oval; reddish purple; flesh juicy and sweet; adheres to the stone. Tree a moderate grower and very productive. Beginning of September.

Diamond. A large, magnificent, new plum, justly entitled to the name "Diamond." Nothing equals it in point of beauty. It is one of the finest of culinary plums. Oval, very dark—nearly black. Ripens about September 10th. Its beautiful bloom makes it very attractive to the eye.

Fellemburg. (French or Italian prune) A fine late plum; oval; purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree a free grower and very productive. September.

Field. This is a seedling of the Bradshaw, equally as large, shade darker in color, and ripens ten days earlier. The tree is very hardy, none in fact more so. It is a fine grower, and its early ripening makes it a favorite. It bears abundantly.

German Prune. (Quetsche) Large, oval, purple or blue, juicy, rich, fine. September.

Green Gage Bavay's (Reine Claude de Bavay) Medium size; roundish, oval; skin greenish yellow, marked with yellow in the sun; flesh yellow, juicy, and of excellent flavor. Tree a good grower and productive. Last of September.

We know all about the
HESS BLACKBERRY
It's All Right

Geuili. A new variety regarded very valuable for market. Fruit very large, deep bluish purple, covered with thick bloom; flesh yellowish green, coarse, sweet and pleasant. Tree strong grower, hardy, and an early and great bearer. September.

General Hand. Very large, oval; golden yellow, juicy and sweet and good. First of September.

Grand Duke. Color of Bradshaw; fruit very large, of fine quality, free from rot; very productive. The best late variety for either home garden or market. October.

Imperial Gage. Large, oval, greenish; flesh juicy, rich, delicious. Middle of August.

Lombard. Medium size, oval, violet red, flesh juicy and pleasant. A great bearer and peculiarly adapted to light soils. Tree vigorous and hardy, succeeds when most other varieties fail. The most popular and profitable plum under general cultivation. Last of August.

Moore's Arctic. A new hardy variety, which originated in Maine, of medium size or below, skin dark purplish black, with a thin blue bloom, flesh greenish yellow, a little coarse, juicy, sweet. Tree vigorous, an early and prolific bearer. Last of September.

Pond's Seedling. A magnificent English variety. Fruit very large, oval, skin light violet red, flesh coarse, juicy and sugary. Tree a vigorous grower and most abundant bearer. One of the most attractive plums cultivated. Ripens in September.

We Cut our own
Buds from Bearing Trees

Shippers's Pride. A large, dark purple, oval plum, very showy, often measures two inches in diameter, fine, juicy and sweet, keeping a long time in excellent condition, rendering it very valuable for shipping. September.

Kelly's New Cherry Ripens

Through a Long Season

Shropshire Damson. Medium size; dark purple; good for preserving; productive. October.

Smith's Orleans. Large size, reddish purple; flesh firm and juicy, with a rich, fine flavor; productive. September.

Yellow Egg. (Yellow Magnum Bonum.) Very large, egg-shaped; excellent for cooking; good and productive. Last of August.

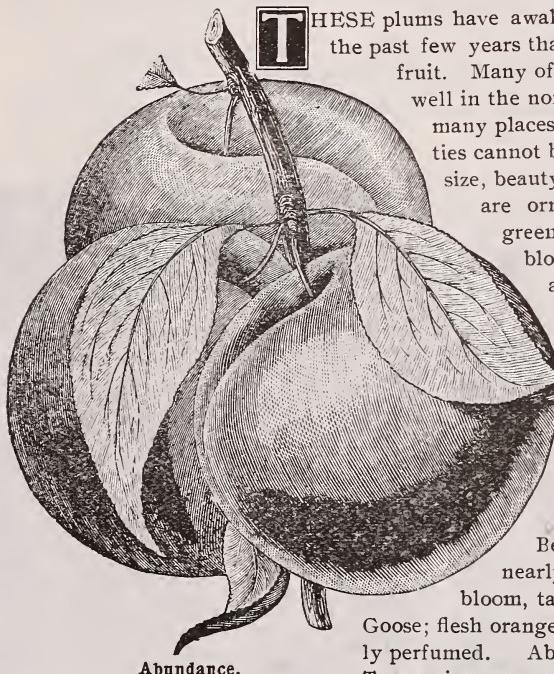
Yellow Gage. Above medium size; deep yellow; flesh yellow, rich, melting and sweet; productive. August.



Five-Year Old Burbank Plum in Full Bearing.
West Michigan Nursery Furnished this Tree.

- Plant the Ailsworth Late Peach and make money.

Select Oriental Plums



Abundance.

THESE plums have awakened more interest during the past few years than any other recent type of fruit. Many of the varieties are succeeding well in the northern and western states in many places where the European varieties cannot be depended on. They unite size, beauty and productiveness. Trees are ornamental, with rich, light green foliage and attractive bloom; wonderfully productive and come into bearing at the age of two or three years. Flesh firm and meaty; will keep for a long time in excellent condition. They should receive careful tests in all sections of the country.

Abundance. (Botan.)

Beautiful lemon yellow ground nearly overspread with a heavy bloom, tapering to the point like Wild Goose; flesh orange yellow, melting, rich, highly perfumed. Abundant and annual bearer. Tree a vigorous upright grower. Has been thoroughly tested and is highly recommended. August.

Burbank. Very similar to Abundance, but of deeper color and ripening later in the season. The fruit is large, nearly globular, clear cherry red with a thin lilac bloom; flesh a deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and agreeable flavor. The tree is a vigorous grower, with large and broad leaves; usually begins to bear second year after transplanting. August.

Red June. A vigorous, hardy, upright, spreading tree, as productive as Abundance; fruit medium to large, deep vermillion red, with handsome bloom, very showy; flesh light lemon yellow, slightly sub-acid, of good and pleasant quality; half cling; pit small. Ripens a few days after Willard, and is the best in quality of any of the early varieties. When a little better known, likely to be in great demand for orchard planting.

Satsuma. Large, skin dark purplish red, mottled, with bluish bloom, shape globular or with a sharp point, flesh dark red or blood color, well flavored, firm quality, very good. Tree very vigorous. This is likely to prove one of the most valuable of the Japan varieties.

Wickson. This is another of Burbank's creations, and the largest of all plums. Tree a good grower of vase-like form, an early and productive bearer. In several sections of the United States grafts set in 1895 fruited in 1898, showing superb specimens of fruit almost as large as turkey's eggs. From time fruit is half grown till nearly ripe it is of a pearly white color; quickly soft pink shadings creep over it till in a few days it is changed to a deep crimson, covered with a light bloom. For marketing purposes it may be picked when white, and color up almost as well as though left on the tree. Pit small; flesh tender, sweet and delicious; season just following Burbank.

Willard. Medium in size, spherical in general outline but prominently cornered or angled, never pointed, the sinus very slight but stem cavity deep; color dark clear red with many minute yellow dots; flesh rather firm, yellow, sweet and of fair quality; freestone. A strong, vigorous, and hardy tree, productive, and the earliest market Japan plum yet tested in the north, ripening in central New York late in July.

Kent Co., Mich., May 13, 1897.

West Michigan Nurseries.

Dear Sirs:—It is real good that we are able to say that all nurserymen are not rascals. I am convinced that you are in the front ranks among nurserymen. Yours truly, FRED BROWN.

Roann, May 2, '97.

West Michigan Nurseries.

Gents:—Please accept my thanks for your promptness in filling my order. Also for the good quality of the plants you sent.

Respectfully, etc., JOHN SCHULER.

Augusta, June 12, '97.

West Michigan Nurseries,

Gentlemen:—The peach trees I bought of you are doing fairly well considering the horrible spring of 1896 when we planted them.

Yours Truly, V. VALLENBURG.

Tallmadge, Mich., June 14, '97.

West Michigan Nurseries,

Dear Sirs:—In regard to the trees purchased of you will say: Out of the 400 but six failed to live; the balance made a fine growth.

Respectfully, SMITH BROS.

Bangor, Mich., July 12, 1897.

West Michigan Nurseries.

Gentlemen:—Our trees are doing splendid. Wish you could see them. Every one says it is the finest orchard in the country. Please let us know your prices for Fall. Yours truly,

PHILLIPS BROS.

Colon, June 23, '97.

West Michigan Nurseries.

Dear Sirs:—The trees I got from you are doing well, have only lost 4 out of 200. Your respectfully, GEO. DAVIS.

Grand Rapids, Mich., April 14, 1898.

West Michigan Nurseries.

Dear Sirs:—In answer to your favor of April 11, I received the box of trees and have them all planted. They were in good condition.

I remain, Yours truly, JOHN K. ADAMS,
Birmingham, Mich.

Select Cherries.

THE cherry thrives best on a sandy or gravelly soil, and there attains its highest perfection, but will do very well in almost any situation except a wet one. It is one of the most ornamental of all fruit trees, which with its delicious and refreshing fruit, makes it very desirable for planting near the dwelling,

where beauty and shade as well as fruit are so much sought for and so much desired.

Oh! Cherry pie, with light brown crust,
Thy juicy, big, fat centers make me sigh.
And how I long with knife to thrust,
How can I wait, to carve—that cherry pie.

We divide them into two classes, Hearts and Bigarreaus, and Dukes and Morellos. The first are strong and vigorous growers, making large, open, spreading heads or top, are best suited for the purposes of shade, and produce large heart-shaped sweet fruit. The Dukes and Morellos are all of slower growth, and do not ever attain so large a size, but are more hardy, less liable to become injured by bursting the bark, and generally produce acid fruits. One and two year old trees are the most desirable for transplanting, and are usually from four to six feet high.

We recommend for the cherry a light, dry, gravelly soil. Authorities disagree somewhat as to the cultivation of the cherry but we believe it ought to be cultivated well, although perhaps not so much as pear and peach orchards. Do not manure.



Heart and Bigarreau Cherries.

Fruit heart shaped, with tender, sweet flesh. Tree of rapid growth, with large soft drooping leaves.

Black Eagle. Large, black; tender, rich, juicy and high flavored. Tree a moderate grower and productive. Ripe beginning of July.

Black Tartarian. Very large; half tender; flavor mild and pleasant. Tree a remarkably *vigorous*, erect and beautiful grower, and an immense bearer. Ripe last of June and beginning of July. One of the most popular varieties in all parts of the country.

COOK'S IMPERIAL. Originated by Stephen Cook. A wonderful early dark cherry. About ten days earlier than the Black Tartarian, resembling it in shape, but being larger. A very rich, sweet, pleasant flavor. A very small pit. Wonderful producer of elegant fruit. Ripens the last of June, about with the Gov. Wood. Tree is a vigorous grower and early bearer, with beautiful dark green foliage, which holds very late. A good firm shipper and a money maker. Cook's Imperial. 1, \$1.00; 5, \$3.75; 10, \$6.00; 100, \$50.00.

Gov. Wood. The finest of Dr. Kirtland's seedling, of Ohio; clear, light red, tender, and delicious. Tree a *vigorous* grower, and most productive. End of June. Hangs well on the tree.



Originator of the wonderful new Cook's Imperial Cherry,
with original tree.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. A most promising Cherry; fruit of immense size, of a rich deep black; flesh dark, tender, very juicy, with a fine flavor; bears abundantly and makes a most noble dish for the table.

Windsor. New. A seedling, originated at Windsor, Canada. Fruit large, liver colored, resembling the Elkhorn, Black Heart, nevertheless quite distinct; ripens three or four days after that variety; flesh *remarkably firm* and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. A *valuable late variety* for market and for family use.

Yellow Spanish. Large, pale yellow, with a bright red cheek in the sun; flesh firm, juicy and delicious; one of the best, most beautiful and popular of all light colored cherries. Trees erect, *vigorous* and productive. End of June.



Duke and Morello Cherries.

These two classes of cherries are very distinct from the preceding. The trees are of smaller size, and grow more slowly; the leaves are thicker and more erect, and of a deeper green. The fruit is generally round, and in color varying from light red to dark brown.

Belle Magnifique. A magnificent, large, red, late cherry, excellent for cooking and fine for table when fully ripe; rather acid, tender, juicy and rich.

Tree a slow grower, but a most profuse bearer;
 Pin your faith make fine dwarf or pyramid on the Mahaleb. Last
 to the Fitzgerald. of July. Very valuable.

'Tis a winner. Dyehouse. Partakes of both Morello and Duke in wood and fruit; a very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before the Early Richmond; of better quality and quite as productive. June.

ECLIPSE. Very large, dark red, late, juicy, rich, melting, deep flesh, and small pit; extremely hardy, and good shipper; ripens last of August. A wonderful seller as it comes on the market after all others have gone and people are hungry for cherries. Tree a splendid grower, having a full, rich, dark green foliage. Write for testimonials.
 1, 75c; 5, \$2.50; 10, \$4.00; 100, \$30.00.

Early Richmond. An early red, acid cherry; very valuable for cooking early in the season. Ripens through June. Tree a *free grower*, hardy, healthy and very productive.

KELLEY'S NEW. A large, dark red; abundant bearer. Tree a seedling; stands 40 ft. high; 2 ft. in diameter; has borne 22 crates in one season; dark rich foliage. Ripens a long season; a good shipper. Fruit brings the highest price in the market.

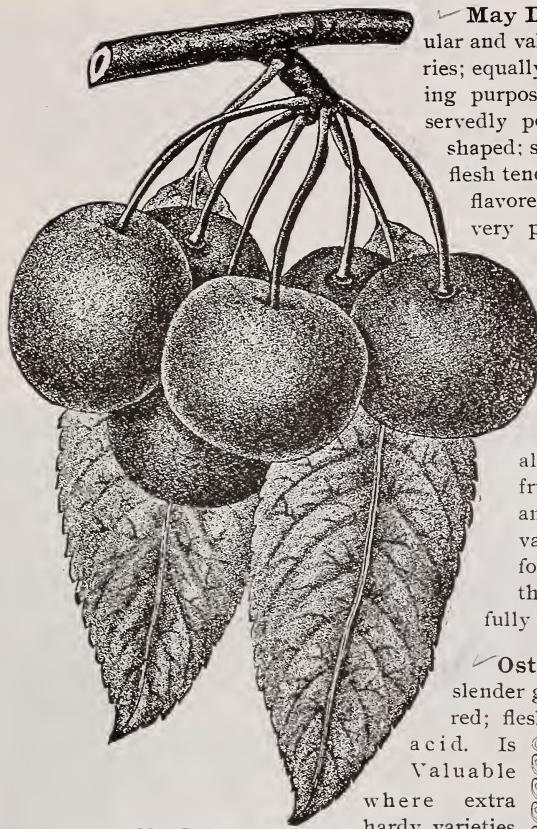
See letter from Prof. Taft.

Kelley's New. 1, 75c; 5, \$2.50; 10, \$4.00; 100, \$30.00.

AGRICULTURAL P. O., MICH.,
 July 13, 1897.

MR. F. M. KELLEY,
 Benton Harbor, Mich.
 DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 12th and the box of cherries are at hand. I cannot tell definitely what the cherry is. The foliage has something of the appearance of the Duke class, but it seems rather sweet. It looks to me to be a cross between the Dukes and Hearts, but I know of no variety that corresponds with it. If you know the history of the tree you should be able to judge better than I as to its being a seedling.

Yours very truly,
 L. R. TAFT.



May Duke.

English Morello. Large, dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy, sub-acid, rich; tree dwarf and slender; makes a fine bush on the Mahaleb. If trained on a north wall, it may be in use all the month of August.

Bravo, Mich., June 16, 1897.

Gents:—My deal with you was very satisfactory. The trees arrived in prime condition and I have not lost a tree out of the whole lot. Thanking you for your prompt and early delivery of the trees, I am
Very res'n'y. AMOS TUCKER.

Very resp'y,

AMOS TUCKER.

West Michigan Nurseries.

Dear Sirs:—The trees I purchased of you are doing well.

Yours etc.,

W. L. WATKINS.

Spring Lake, Mich., April 12, 1897.

West Michigan Nurseries.

Dear Sirs:—I am very much pleased with the trees. They are the finest I have ever had from any nursery. Enclosed find money order for \$11.25. Yours truly.

Yours truly,

FRED ZAPF

Try our good varieties and succeed.



Robert Sherwood's One-Year Old Peach Orchard on his Famous Fruit Farm.
All these Trees were Furnished by the West Michigan Nurseries.
See Mr. Sherwood's Testimonials on Page 73.

West Michigan Nurseries.

Ludington, June 14, '97.

Gents:—The trees you furnished me are doing finely.

Respectfully Yours, GEO. C. McCCLACHIE.

Ganges, Mich., June 14, 1897.

West Michigan Nurseries,

Gentlemen:—The stock that I bought of you this spring was
very nice and I don't think I will lose a tree. Very truly yours,

GEO. E. WEED.

West Michigan Nurseries.

Oceana Co., Apr. 30, '97.

Gentlemen:—My customers are well pleased with their trees. I
should like to handle your trees again. Yours truly,
H. S. ELLIOTT.

The demand for Fitzgerald trees is enormous.

Select Peaches.

THE ease with which peach trees may be cultivated, their comparative freedom from disease, and the short period before they become productive, with the immense demand for the fruit and the facility with which it may be shipped to distant markets, make peach growing extremely profitable.

To secure healthy, vigorous and fruitful trees, the ground must be kept clean and mellow, and it should receive an occasional dressing of wood ashes. It should be remembered that peaches are all borne on wood of the previous season's growth, and that this makes it absolutely necessary to prune the trees yearly to remove dead branches and let in light and air, and keep the trees in good shape to produce bearing wood.

Alexander. Originated near Mt. Pulaski, Ill. Medium late; skin, greenish white, nearly covered with rich red; flesh melting, juicy sweet, white; tree vigorous and productive; ripens two weeks earlier than Hale's Early.

AILSWORTH LATE. This is the famous money-maker of Fairplain. A large, yellow, late variety, ripens with Beers' Smock. A sure bearer. Fruit very uniform in size; small pit and perfect free-stone; beautiful blush on sunny side. Tree a fine grower, healthy and able to carry a wonderful load of fruit without breaking down. A very valuable addition to every orchard.

Barnard's Early. (Yellow Alberg) Medium to large; yellow, cheek purplish red, flesh yellow, red at the stone, juicy sweet and rich. One of the very best yellow fleshed peaches. First to middle of September.

Fitzgerald's always find the best market. Large, yellow with handsome red cheek, flesh yellow, sweet, rich, fine flavor, tree hardy and good bearer. One of the new Michigan peaches for which the demand has been very large during the past season. Last of September.

Beers' Smock. A large yellow flesh peach, an improvement on Smock's free which it resembles. Ripens a few days later and is an annual bearer. One of the most desirable and profitable market sorts. Last of September to first of October.

Crawford's Early. A magnificent, large, yellow peach, of good quality. Its size and beauty make it one of the most popular orchard varieties. First Sept.

Crawford's Late. Very large, roundish, skin yellow with a beautiful dark red cheek, flesh yellow, melting, with sweet luscious flavor, worthy of universal cultivation as a table and market sort. Latter part of September.

Champion. Very large, creamy white, with red cheek, very hardy, productive, freestone, early, August.

Carman. Large, resembles Elberta in shape; color, creamy white or pale yellow with deep blush; skin very tough, flesh tender, fine flavor and quite juicy. Ripens with Early Rivers.

Pack Your Fruit Right.

MUCH depends upon the manner in which fruit is packed as to whether one receives the best prices for their product.

Style Package Be judicious as to the size and style of package in which you place your fruit upon the market. In regard to this matter there is no set rule but every grower must decide that for himself, studying the particular market in which he finds himself. Upon some markets small packages are more popular, while upon other markets large packages are in favor. It is well if possible to select some neat fancy package that will be distinctive of your own growing of fruit, something a little out of the ordinary.

Grade Your Fruit How absurd it would be for us as nurserymen to place our nursery stock upon the market just as it grows in the nursery row without grading or sorting it up into the different grades. The same rule applies to the fruit grown upon these same trees. Why should it not?

Assort your fruit then into two or three grades having one particularly fancy in sorting which not only observes the size of the fruit but color. For instance in case of peaches those that grow on the inside of the tree will not be as highly colored as those on the outside. Do not mix these pale ones with the rosy ones but make a separate package of them. This method will enable you to place nice tasty uniform packages of your product upon the market that will establish a reputation for your fruit and when a customer has once learned that he can rely not only on an honest package but the same quality of fruit in every respect in the bottom of the package as on the top, he will demonstrate his satisfaction by demanding your brand of fruit.

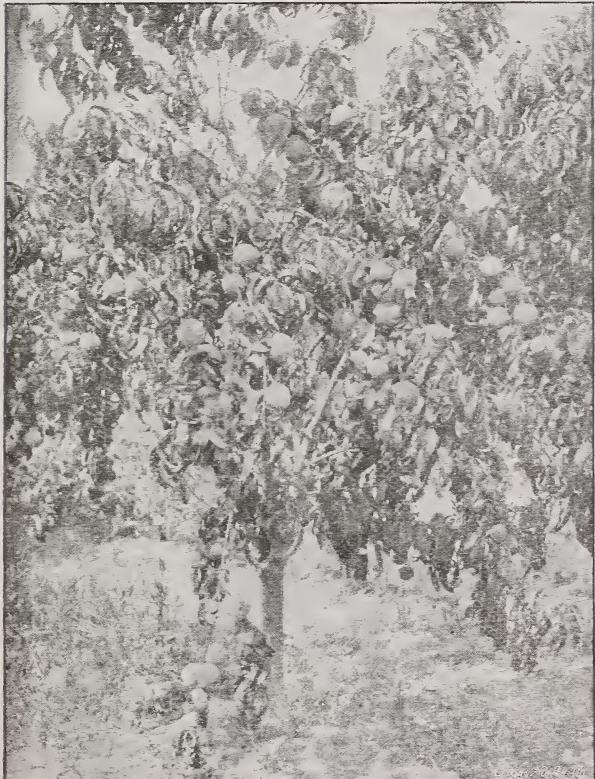
By the way, never ship out any fruit that you are ashamed to put your name upon. This is what the customer will look for and he will soon learn who the reliable packers are.

Chair's Choice. Deep yellow with red cheek; firm; few days earlier than Smock. September.

Conkling. Large, handsome, golden yellow, fine quality. Follows Crawford's Early.

Bokara No. 3. Claimed to be the hardiest peach known. Large, yellow, good quality. August.

Crosby. The fruit is of medium size, roundish, slightly flat, with a distinct seam; bright orange yellow, streaked with red on the sunny side. Flesh yellow, of a mild pleasant flavor. Tree of low spreading growth, similar to Hill's Chili. Promises to be very valuable for general cultivation. In season about with the Old Mixon.



Three Year Old Fitzgerald Peach

and good bearer. Middle of August.

Engle's Mammoth. Large, yellow; resembles late Crawford. But is more productive. Middle of October.

✓ Elberta. Originated in Georgia, and is being planted most largely in the south, where it is regarded as the best market variety. Fruit large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, fine quality. Tree very hardy and exceedingly productive. It is exceedingly valuable in the North, and is one of the best general sorts for all sections. Ripens after Crawford's Early. During the past season this variety has become very popular in Michigan and Ohio. Exceptionally large and fine.

Early Michigan. Medium size, white with red cheek handsome, flesh firm white and of fine quality. An early

FITZGERALD. Of Crawford type. A seedling found at Oakville, Ont., where it stands the winter perfectly, and for the past four years has cropped regularly. Oakville is situated outside of the peach growing district, and any other varieties will not succeed there. It is **VERY HARDY**, and the fruit averages larger than any variety known. Quality first class, freestone, and we recommend it with entire satisfaction.

We quote the following extract from Mr. Roland Morrill: "In 1896 the original 100 trees bore from a few samples to half bushel of as fine peaches as anybody ever saw, being full larger than Crawfords, on same age trees, even handsomer in color, and having the smallest pit I ever saw in any peach except seedling."

Gold Drop. This variety has a sort of transparent golden appearance, rendering it immensely attractive in market, selling for the highest price. Good quality, very early and profitable bearer, hardy. Originated in Michigan where it has rapidly forged to the front. One of the best market varieties. Ripens between Late Crawford and Smocks.

Hill's Chili. Medium size, dull yellow, tree very hardy, good bearer, last of September.

Horton's Rivers. A seedling of Early Rivers of which it is a counterpart in size, color and quality, but it is a perfect freestone and follows Early Rivers in

time of ripening; hardy and prolific and will undoubtedly supersede its parent for a market variety. August.



Like Fitzgerald Peaches, "They's Mighty Good."

ure. A wonderfully strong grower, bears full loads of fruit at two years old, sets an enormous amount of fruit. My trees shed a large portion soon after bloom falls, but so far (four crops) have required some thinning. Size equals Early Crawford, more uniform, pit small, flesh thick, yellow, superb quality. Skin golden yellow with light crimson cheek; fewest culs of any variety I ever saw. Kalamazoo, Lewis and Gold Drop are our money makers, fully as reliable as a potato crop and grown as cheaply, bushel for bushel. Ripens between Early and Late Crawford.

Kalamazoo. Mr. R. Morrill, President of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, says of this variety: "Originated in Kalamazoo, attracted attention by bearing large crops of large fruit of the highest quality in a locality where the peach is considered a fail-



A Row of Kieffer Pear Trees to the Right, set as Shade Trees in the Highway.
These Trees are Two Years Old.

Lewis Seedling. One of the earliest freestones, remarkably hardy and a very early and abundant producer. Tree vigorous and an annual bearer. Fruit medium to large, handsome, skin greenish white, with red cheeks, flesh white, juicy, pit small. Middle to latter part of August. Very profitable.

Lemon Free. Lemon shape and color, large size, very productive, good. September.

Mountain Rose. Large; red; flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent; one of the best early peaches, being of a larger size. Should be in every collection. First of August.

New Prolific. A fine large variety, ripening after Crawford, and promising to take high position for both market and home use. Fruit large, attractive, firm; one of the best shippers; flesh yellow, fine flavor. Tree a very strong grower, hardy and productive. September.

Loudon red raspberry is good enough.

Old Mixon Free. Large; pale yellow, with a deep red cheek; tender, rich and good; one of the best. First to middle of September.

Reeves' Favorite. Large, roundish; skin yellow with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, red at the stone, juicy, melting, with vinous flavor; a good, hardy variety. September.

Stephens' Rareriipe. A vigorous grower, comes into bearing very young, and yields immense crops. The fruit in appearance somewhat resembles an enlarged, high-colored Old Mixon Free. It begins to ripen with the last Late Crawfords, and continues about three weeks. Freestone, white-fleshed, juicy and high flavored.

Stump the World. Very large, roundish; skin white, with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good. End of September.

Snead. The earliest peach known; ripens fully ten days before Alexander. Fruit medium size; creamy white with light blush cheek, excellent quality; productive. A seedling of Chinese Cling. July.

Salway. Large, roundish; skin creamy yellow, with crimson red cheek in the sun; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting, rich, sweet, slightly vinous; one of the best late peaches where it will ripen. October.

Snow's Orange. Medium to large size; yellow flesh, melting and juicy. Is being planted largely in Michigan for a market variety; its hardiness, productivity, fine appearance, etc., combining to make it a profitable sort. September.

Triumph. A wonderful new peach, ripens with the Alexander, blooms late, has large flowers, and is a sure and abundant bearer, fruit large with very small pit, surface yellow, nearly covered with red and dark crimson in the sun, flesh bright yellow. \$1,200 was paid for the original stock of this variety.

Wager. Medium to large, yellow; flesh yellow; one of the hardiest. Last of August.

Wonderful. A freestone; color rich golden yellow, overspread with carmine. It ripens after nearly all other varieties have disappeared, and is a remarkable keeper. Middle of October.

Yellow St. John. Another Michigan seedling that has been found to be one of the most profitable varieties there. A grand peach, ripening about ten days after Hales. Nearly as large as Crawford, fully equal in color and of superior flavor. Round fruit, brilliant, showy, and one of the *earliest yellow peaches*, commences bearing young and produces abundantly. August.

Bridgman, Michigan April 19, 1898.

West Michigan Nurseries.

Gentlemen:—Your trees came all right and were really fine
trees. Yours truly,

A. R. WESTON.

Saunderman, Ills., April 18, 1898.

West Michigan Nurseries,

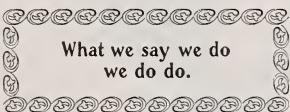
Dear Sirs:—Enclosed find express order for \$5.35 the balance due you on trees I bought of you this spring. The trees came through in good shape and every body is well pleased with them.

Yours truly, L. E. STOUTENBERG.

Ask us questions, we will gladly answer.

Apricots

BEAUTIFUL and delicious fruit of the plum species, ripening early. Tree as hardy as the peach, should be planted in a protected place or on a northern exposure to prevent early blooming. Treat for *curculio* same as plum. Can supply on both peach and plum stock.



What we say we do
we do do.

Alexander. Fruit large, oblong, yellow flecked with red, both skin and flesh, flavor sweet, delicious. Tree hardy and immensely productive. One of the very best. First of July.

✓ **J. L. Budd.** Tree hardy, strong and profuse bearer. Fruit large size, white with red cheek, flesh juicy, sweet and excellent. Kernel as fine flavored as an almond. A decided acquisition, and considered the best variety. First of August.

✓ **Harris.** New. Remarkable for its size, beauty, and productiveness. The original tree stood in Geneva, in the garden of Edwin Harris, for whom it was named. It was probably brought here from England or France. The tree grew to a height of over twenty feet, and has borne three to four bushels of fruit in one season. It is very hardy, having gone through our most severe winters without damage. This variety is a very strong grower and bears early, in some cases producing fruit in two years from planting. The Harris Apricot is of the finest quality, and in size one of the largest known. Color when ripe, a rich yellow with a faint blush on the sunny side. It is a freestone and usually begins to ripen by the 20th of July, and often ahead of all other native apricots or peaches in this region. The owner of a large apricot orchard near Geneva, esteems it as the best he has in all respects. He usually obtains from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per peck basket for the fruit sold to retailers. It is superior to the California fruit; of finer color and much better quality.

✓ **Montgamit.** Large, early; one of the best. Flesh firm, juicy and excellent. The best for eating out of hand. Tree very productive, and promises to become a great favorite.

Janesville, Wisconsin, April 4, 1898.

West Michigan Nurseries.

Gentlemen:—The trees arrived in time and were in splendid condition. They are fine and no mistake. Thanks for your prompt attention.

Respectfully,

C. B. WOODMAN.

Des Moines, Iowa, July 26, 1898.

West Michigan Nurseries.

Dear Sirs:—Last Spring I wrote you for special wholesale prices on stock, which were promptly mailed to me, but as express charges were so high from your place here, I bought nearer home and made a mistake in so doing. Several years ago I sent to you for my strawberry plants and I never had better plants, nor did I ever have plants reach me in better condition. Please book my order for 7,000 No. 1 Gandy strawberry plants to be shipped as early next spring as the season will permit. I place my order early so that you may provide for same.

Very Respectfully yours, F. S. WHITE.

Essexville, Mich., June 19, 1897.

West Michigan Nurseries.

Dear Sirs:—The trees I purchased of you are looking fine and are No. 1 stock.

Yours respectfully, PHILEMON JONES.

Nothing injures Cook's Imperial Cherry, except eating.



Our Three-Year Old Kieffer Pear Tree.

Quinces

QUINCES are generally well known and highly esteemed for cooking and preserving. They thrive best in a deep, rich soil, and are benefitted by a clean, high cultivation. They are said to be improved by the application of salt in small quantities. The Quince is usually sold at the age of two or three years, and is from three to four feet in height. The fruit is very profitable, as it requires but little space, and is very productive. Planted at ten feet apart each way, we have 430 trees per acre.

✓ **Orange.** Large, roundish, bright golden yellow. Very productive and most desirable variety. Ripens in October.

Champion. Large to very large, oblong, skin russeted about the stem, and of a bright yellow color, flesh tender and of good quality. Tree an early bearer and very prolific. Ripens about two weeks after the Orange Quince.

Meech's Prolific. A new variety, said to be larger than the Orange, and similar to Champion in shape, of great beauty and delightful fragrance. Tree very vigorous and productive. Ripens early.

Bravo, Mich., April 19, 1898.

West Michigan Nurseries.

Gentlemen:—The trees came and were very fine. They were in splendid condition. Yours very truly, GEO. C. ALDRICH.

Jackson, Mich., May 2, 1898.

West Michigan Nurseries.

Dear sirs:—I received the trees which came in good condition and look like good stock. Enclosed find eighty cents, the balance due you. Yours respectfully, JULIUS CHURCH.

Chicago, Ill., May 20, 1898.

West Michigan Nurseries.

Gentlemen:—I take this occasion to say that the trees you sent me appear to be doing very well. If you will send me a couple of your catalogues I think I can do you some good for next season.

Yours truly, A. E. SELTER.

Wausau, Wis., May 26, 1898.

West Michigan Nurseries.

Gentlemen:—The plants I received from you were fine. Very respectfully, A. C. SHERWOOD.

Lake City, Mich., April 15, 1898.

West Michigan Nurseries.

Dear Sirs:—The trees came all right and in good shape. I enclose the amount due on them. Respectfully, M. EDEE.

Elkhart, Ind., March 20, 1898.

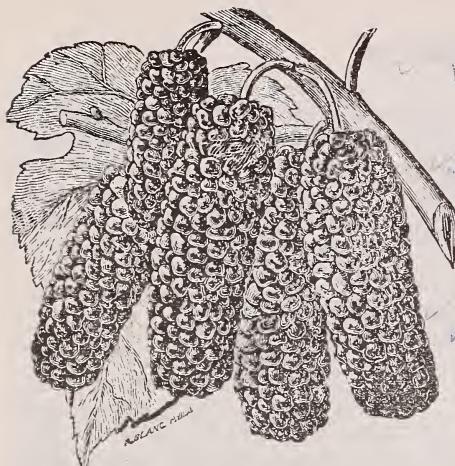
West Michigan Nurseries.

Dear Sirs:—I received my trees Saturday in good shape. They were certainly a fine lot of trees.

Very respectfully, A. SHANK.

Our shipping facilities are unsurpassed.

Moses may have made
Mistakes. You will not if
you trade with us.



New American Mulberry

Mulberries

✓ **Downing's Everbearing.** Very large, black, handsome, sweet, rich, and excellent.

New American. Equal to Downing's in all respects and a much hardier tree. Vigorous grower; very productive; the best variety for fruit; ripe from middle June to middle September.

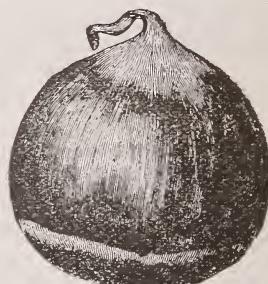
Russian. Very hardy, vigorous grower; valuable for feeding silk worms, etc. Fruit of small size, varies in color from white to black.



Chestnuts

American Sweet. A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental; timber is very durable and possesses a fine grain for oil finish. When grown in open ground it assumes an elegant symmetrical form, foliage rich and glossy, in early summer is covered with long, pendant, tassel-like blossoms. Nuts sweet, of a delicate flavor, and are a valuable article of commerce. No farm should be without its grove of nut-bearing trees, and the chestnut should be foremost wherever the soil is adapted to its growth.

Japan. A new variety and valuable. The nut of the Japan Chestnut is very large and meat sweet. It bears early and is prolific.



American Chestnut.



Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 31, 1898.

West Michigan Nurseries.

Dear Sirs:—Some time ago I received a letter from you asking some expression regarding the trees I bought from you last spring. It was during the holidays when I was exceedingly busy. Since that, various reason have prevented me from complying with your request. Though coming therefore late, still I am glad to state that the trees I had from you were excellent in every respect. As far as I know, not one of them died. I am very much pleased with the manner in which you filled my order, and with the quality of the trees sent.

Truly yours,

A. BURSMA.

Are you with us or against us.

Grapes

THE culture of the grape within the last few years has attracted a great deal of attention throughout the United States. Many vineyards of large extent have been and are still being planted in various parts of the country, and are a great pecuniary success. While some make this branch of Horticulture a specialty from pecuniary motives, everyone owning a garden spot should devote a portion of it to a few of the best varieties.

Black Varieties

Champion. Bunches medium to large, compact, berries large, black and adhere to the stem, skin thick and firm, flesh sweet, juicy, somewhat pulpy, vigorous, hardy and very productive.

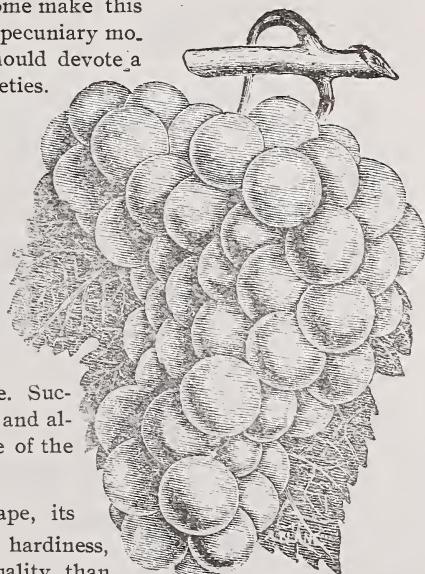
Concord. A large, handsome grape, ripening a week or two earlier than Isabella; very hardy and productive. Succeeds over a great extent of country, and although not of highest quality, is one of the most popular market grapes.

Early Ohio. A new black grape, its points of merit are extreme earliness, hardiness, productiveness and being of better quality than most early sorts. Berries large, firm, of spicy, pleasant flavor, hangs to the stem with a persistency that makes its shipping qualities of the highest order. Ripens about three weeks before the Concord. Promises to be valuable as an early market sort, and also desirable for garden culture.

Eaton. The largest both in bunch and berry; clusters have been exhibited weighing 30 oz., berries one in. in diameter. Leaf large, thick and leathery; berries round, covered with heavy, blue bloom; pulp tender, separating freely from the seeds.

Moore's Early. A \$60 prize grape of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Promises to be a very good acquisition. Berry very large, black, bunch medium, quality very good. Ten days earlier than Concord.

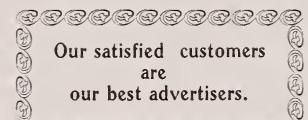
Worden. Promises to be very popular. Bunch large, shouldered and handsome, berry large, black, skin thin, flesh sweet much like the Concord, and ripens a few days earlier. Vine hardy, vigorous and productive.



Red or Amber Varieties

Agawam. (Roger's No. 15) A dark red grape of the Hamburg cross. Bunches large, compact, frequently shouldered, berries large, with a thick skin, pulp soft, sweet, sprightly; vine very vigorous. Ripens early.

Brighton. A valuable variety, possessing much of the excellent flavor of the Hamburgs, and also the hardiness of our best native sorts. The berry is large, resembling the Catawba, and ripens with the earlier varieties.



Our satisfied customers
are
our best advertisers.

Delaware. Still holds its own as one of the finest grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor.

Vine moderately vigorous, hardy and productive. Ripens two weeks before the Isabella.

Lindley. (Roger's No. 9) Bunch medium, somewhat loose; berry medium to large; round; color a rich shade of red, rendering it a very handsome and attractive grape; flesh tender, sweet, with a rich aromatic flavor; ripens soon after the Delaware; vine vigorous and productive. It sometimes fails to set a full crop. We regard it as one of the best grapes in our collection.

Salem. (No. 52) Bunch large and compact; berry large, of a light chestnut or Catawba color, thick skinned, perfectly free from hard pulp; very sweet and sprightly, with a most exquisite aromatic flavor; as early as the Delaware, having never failed to ripen in the most unfavorable season for the past six years; keeps well.

Vergennes. Vigorous, hardy and productive. Bunch medium; berries large; round; skin thick and tough, making it a long keeper. Ripens with Concord.

White Varieties

Green Mountain. (Winchell) Greenish white, skin very thin, pulp exceedingly tender and sweet. Vine strong grower, hardy and productive. Originated in the mountains of Vermont. Quality extra, and promises to take front rank for garden and vineyard culture. Ripens very

Cultivate your fruit

and

Good Habits.

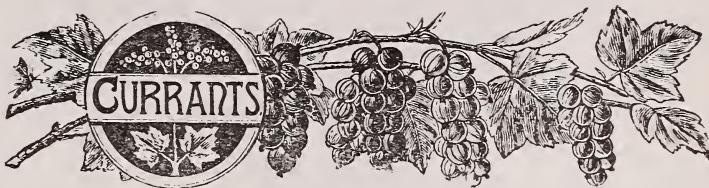
Moore's Diamond. Originated by Jacob Moore, the producer of the Brighton, and seems destined to become very popular; equal in size to Concord, color greenish white with rich yellow tinge when fully ripe, flesh tender, juicy, nearly transparent and very good, vine vigorous, hardy and productive. Ripens two weeks before Concord.

Niagara. This white grape has attracted the most attention of any new fruit recently introduced. The vine is a strong grower, healthy and prolific, bunches large, uniform and compact, berry large, skin greenish white, slightly ambered in the sun, quality good. Ripens with Concord.

Pocklington. A showy, white variety of good quality, vine very hardy, healthy and productive. It is a seedling of Concord. Will no doubt prove a valuable and popular grape. Ripens soon after the Concord.



Sampling Engle's Mammoth Peaches



London Market

HARDY, easily cultivated, standing neglect well and liberally responding to cultivation and generous treatment, indispensable for table use, jellies, etc.; no garden is complete without them, and large quantities are required for market.

Set four feet apart in rich ground; cultivate well or mulch heavily; prune out old wood, so that each remaining shoot will have room to grow; if the currant worm appears, dust with hellebore.

Fay's Prolific. A new variety produced by crossing the Cherry and Victoria, and is a valuable acquisition. Fruit very large, bunch long and plant very productive.

Lee's Prolific. (Black) An English production of great value; the fruit is large and of superior quality; the bush a vigorous grower and enormously productive.

London Market. As a money making market currant, we believe the London Market has no equal. It was first grown in this country by Henry Bowles, of Ganges, Allegan County, Mich. *It is a good grower, an early bearer, enormously productive, and holds its leaf until the snowflies.*

Prest. Wilder. Is large, very productive, sweet; a very strong grower, hardy, larger than the best Fay's; ripens later than the Victoria; a very valuable new sort.

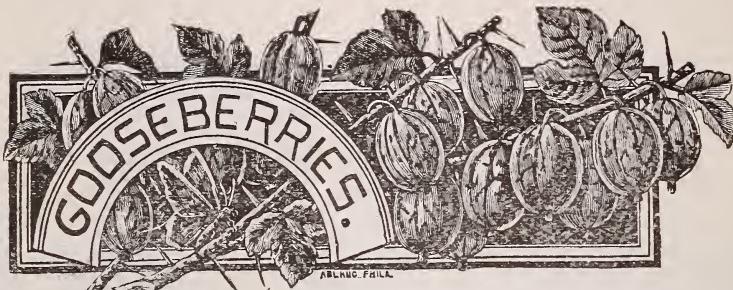
Prince Albert. Berry large, light red; erect grower; immense bearer; ripens late. Its heavy cropping qualities and late bearing make it very valuable.

Victoria. (Red) A splendid variety, ripening two or three weeks later than the others, and continuing in fine condition for a long period. Bunches extremely long; berries of medium size; brilliant red and of the highest quality.

Make up your orders and send in now.



One of the Peach Orchards on the West Michigan Nursery Farm.
This Orchard is Two Years Old.



THIS fruit is so useful for cooking, when green or ripe, and it may be canned with such facility, that it is beginning to be cultivated very extensively for home use and market.

It requires the same cultivation and treatment for worms as the currant.

The American varieties, though not quite so large as the English, are of fine quality and unlike the latter are not subject to mildew.

Downing. Large size, oval, greenish white; plant very vigorous and hardy, with stiff, strong shoots; foliage heavy, covering the fruit from the sun, and resisting mildew; bears most abundantly and is profitable for market and home use. The best of all the American varieties.

Houghton's Seedling. A vigorous American sort; very productive, free from mildew. Fruit medium, roundish, smooth, of a pale red color; tender, sweet, and of delicious flavor.

Pearl. The most prolific gooseberry known. Originated by Professor William Saunders, of the Experimental Station at Ottawa, Canada. It has also been thoroughly tested at nearly all of the Experimental Stations in the United States, for the past four years, and reports are unanimous in its favor. It is a wonderful cropper, strong grower, and free from mildew. Fruit one-third larger than Downing.

From Hon. Chas. W. Garfield.

Grand Rapids, Apr. 25, '97.

West Michigan Nurseries.

Dear Sirs:—The boxes and bbls. have all come, and all that we have planted out have tallied with the bill. The currants are the finest stock I ever saw. The other stock is very good. Amount of order \$263.00.

Sincerely Yours,
CHAS. W. GARFIELD.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 19, 1896.

West Michigan Nurseries.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed I hand you my check for \$75.00 to pay for the trees which you sent me at Bangor. I was there and saw them and think them a very nice thrifty lot, and I am greatly obliged to you for selecting them. Just returned from Michigan this morning. Please return the bill received, and oblige Yours truly,

M. J. SMILEY.

Eclipse cherry is a hummer—try some.

Raspberries



THE LOUDON
"RASPBERRY."

A REFRESHING and excellent fruit which should have a place in every garden. In order to keep a bed in good condition, the old and dead wood should be cut out as soon as the crop is gathered. The ground should be well cultivated and a top dressing of manure put on.

Red Varieties

Cuthbert. (Queen of the Market) Considered by many the most valuable red berry for market, also one of the best for home use; fruit medium to large, rich crimson, very handsome, quite firm, juicy, sweet, very good, hardy and productive. Should be in every garden. We have grown many acres of this variety, and always found them profitable.

Loudon. A new variety originating with that veteran horticulturist, F. W. Loudon of Wisconsin, and claimed to be the greatest advance in red raspberries since Cuthbert. Its points of superiority are vigor of growth, large fruit, beautiful rich dark crimson color, good quality, and marvelous productiveness and hardiness, enduring winters without protection and without injury to the very tips. It

stands shipping the best of any variety, and will remain on bushes the longest without injury. Originated ten years ago, Mr. Loudon has been marketing the fruit for many years; has also been tested in New York, Ohio, and on *Rural New Yorker's* experimental grounds. The latter says: "Likely to supersede the Cuthbert, more vigorous, perfectly hardy, averages larger, adheres well to the stem, never crumbles, bright red, darker when dead ripe." We are much pleased with first season's test of Loudon; with a dry season spring-set plants have set and ripened a good crop of remarkably handsome, large, firm, well-colored berries of good quality. It promises to stand at the head of list of profitable red market sorts.



Conrath Black Raspberry

market rates. Stout, healthy, vigorous grower, not as tall as Cuthbert, but well adapted to carry its immense load of berries. Berries large as Cuthbert, hold their size to end of season; round, bright red, core small, do not crumble; the firmest and best shipper; rich, fruity flavor. Commences to ripen with the earliest, is very productive.

Black Varieties

Conrath. The largest of all black raspberries. Ten days earlier than Gregg. A deep rooter and most vigorous grower. Very hardy, highly productive; color black; sweet and delicious. Being so early and large, it brings the highest price in the market. All experiment stations give it the highest praise. During 1894 this variety produced fruit at the rate of \$420 per acre. The drouth does not effect this sort in the least, on account of its deep rooting and early fruiting. At

the Michigan State Horticultural meeting held at Adrain, Michigan, President R. Morrill pronounced the Conrath the most profitable and the most satisfactory Black Raspberry of all the varieties he was growing, and his faith in it was proven by his planting many acres. Professor Taft also pronounced it one of the best at the Experiment Station. It ripens ten days in advance of the Gregg, and hence comes on the market at the right time to sell at a high price.

Gregg. Of good size; fine quality; very productive: an old reliable market sort; half hardy. No one can afford to be without it.

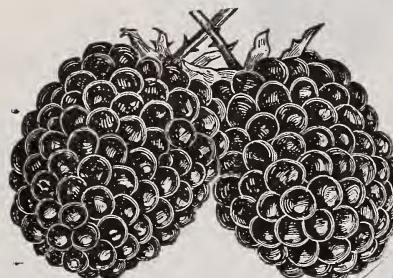
Souhegan. Ripens its entire crop within a very short period, a desirable feature when it precedes second early sorts. Canes vigorous, strong and hardy; wonderfully productive. Fruit of medium size, jet black, with but little bloom; firm, and of sweet pleasant flavor.



Blackberries.

FOR garden use this excellent fruit should be planted in rows six feet apart, with plants four feet apart in the rows; for market, in rows eight feet apart, with plants three feet apart in the rows. Give the plants the same cultivation as raspberries.

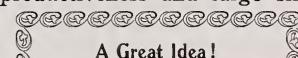
Eldorado. It has been cultivated twelve years, and under careful tests at different experiment stations for four years and has never winter-killed or failed to produce a full crop of the finest fruit. The vines are very vigorous and hardy, enduring the winters of the far northwest without injury, and their yield is enormous. The berries are large, jet black, and borne in large clusters, and ripen well together; they are very sweet, melting and pleasing to the taste, have no hard core, and, and keep eight or ten days after picking with quality unimpaired.



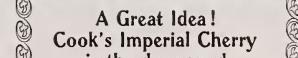
Eldorado.

compact dwarf grower; fruit medium size and fine quality; an enormous bearer. It is so early and and it bears so well, eats so well and ships so well, it is of very notable value to a large portion of our country. Not perfectly hardy here, and in this latitude and farther north needs protection during the winter.

Lawton. An old favorite, esteemed for its productiveness and large size; delicious when fully ripe, but turns black in advance of ripening. Medium to late.



Ohmer. Originated by Mr. N. Ohmer, widely known as the introducer of the Gregg Raspberry. Healthy, very large; ripening after raspberries are gone and lasting till late in August when price are up. Excellent quality, firm, no core; sweet before soft or fully ripe. Mr. Ohmer says, brings \$1.00 to \$2.00 more a stand than Snyder or Taylor. As large as the largest, as hardy as any good berry; very productive, strong grower, finest quality and late.



Snyder. Extremely hardy; wonderfully productive; medium size. Very popular in the west. Not very largely grown here.

Wilson's Early. The largest and most productive early blackberry known; produces its fruit in immense clusters; ripens evenly; becomes sweet as soon as black; holds its color well after being picked, and bring the highest price in the market.



Hess.

HESS. This new variety originated on the farm of Juan Hess, where it has produced annual crops of large price berries for years without any cultivation. Under cultivation this berry is a wonder. Its large size, firm shipping qualities, and extreme hardiness are points that win. Has never winter-killed in the most severe winters. A strong grower, berries jet black, firm, good flavor and pleasing to taste. Medium to late.



Bear Lake, Mich., June 12, '97.

West Michigan Nurseries.

Gentlemen:—The trees that I got from you are doing well. Peaches are bearing some this year. Those set last year I only lost two trees and one of them was killed by the wire on the tag not being removed when we set them. Will want more next spring if times improve.

Yours Respectfully,

JOHN F. O'RORKE.

Bangor, Mich., April 2, 1897.

Gentlemen:—The stock you sent me in exchange for London Market plants which we recently shipped you, arrived this noon in good condition and is entirely satisfactory.

Yours truly,

A. HAMILTON.

There is money in an assortment of fruit.



Row of 4 Year Old Kieffer Pear trees Set as a Row of Shade trees 8 feet into the Highway by Roland Morrill. Mr. Morrill more than Paid his Taxes on this Farm of 40 Acres From the Income Derived From these trees in 1898. These trees were Furnished by the West Michigan Nursery.

Strawberries.

FIRST of the small fruits in the month of June comes the beautiful, wholesome and appetizing strawberry. The profits which result from its cultivation, when properly conducted, are enough to satisfy the highest expectations.

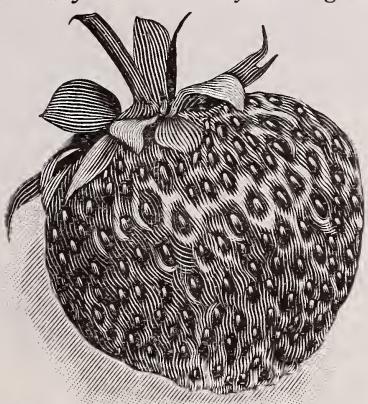
The cuts here given represents the bi-sexual or perfect, and pistillate or imperfect flowers. The blossoms of those marked with a (P) are termed pistillate and require perfect flowering sorts to be planted at intervals not to exceed a rod away, so as to properly fertilize them, or they will produce but little fruit and it will be imperfect at that; but when prop-

erly fertilized they are more productive than the perfect flowering varieties.

Bubach. (P) The best known and most popular of all the large varieties. The plant is large and stocky, a healthy, vigorous grower, and a good bearer. Fruit very large, roundish and slightly flattened, and usually creased on one or both sides. Color, orange scarlet, of medium firmness.

Crescent Seedling. (P) One of the most productive varieties, bright color and very profitable for near market, berries of good flavor and medium size.

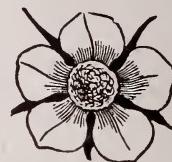
Clyde. This berry was originated by Dr. Stayman of Kansas. It is a seedling of the Cyclone. The plant is perfect in every respect. Berry a deep crimson, ripening all over with no green tips; its shape is round conical, perfect. From what we know of the Clyde we shall plant largely of it this spring. We shall not have many plants for sale.



Clyde

Beder Wood. Originated at Moline, Ill. It has been thoroughly tested all over the country and is generally conceded to be the best early berry. It is a very vigorous grower, immensely productive and *very* early. Blossom perfect. Fruit of good size, roundish conical, bright red, moderately firm and of good quality.

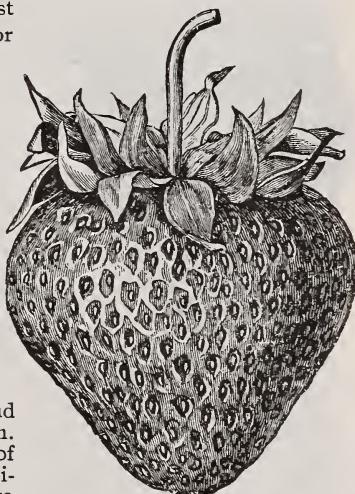
Barton's Eclipse. (P) A variety from Kentucky. Has done remarkably well with us. One of the finest kinds we have. Luxuriant grower, with dark green perfectly healthy foliage; strong roots, standing drouth or wet; one of the most productive; berries very large, bright scarlet, uniform size, excellent quality, firm, carries to market well and brings the highest market price. Well worthy trial every where either for home use or market.



Imperfect Blossom

Brandywine. One of the most promising of all the new varieties. It has been reported upon by all the Experiment Stations, written upon by the horticultural papers and talked of by the fruit growers until it has become very generally known. Our stock was from the introducer, Mr. Crawford, and this is what he has to say: "This is one of the most valuable ever sent out. It has not a single defect that I know of. The plant is a luxuriant grower, healthy, hardy and very productive, blossom perfect, fruit very large, of good form, bright red all over and of good quality, season medium to very late, it succeeds on any soil."

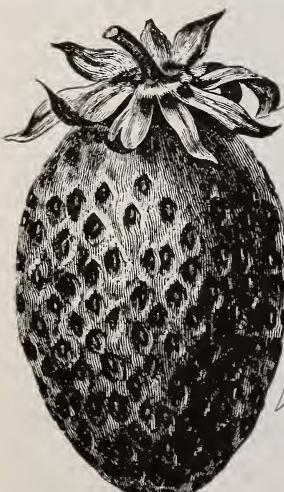
Columbian. (S) Vigorous thrifty plant, of medium green foliage, perfect blossom; mild, pleasant flavor, one of the earliest to ripen. Of very large size. The originator says: "In placing this berry before the public, we do so with a feeling of assurance that it will please, as it is first on our list. We consider it the best strawberry in cultivation. Ripens with Michel's Early and is an immense yielder; it actually bears in piles. Most early bearers are shy bearers and small in size, but the Columbian reverses this. We do not claim it to be as good, but the best early berry. All who have tried Columbian give it highest praise; it is free from rust; sends its roots deep in the ground, thereby standing drouths without dying out in spots."



Gandy

Gandy. (S) Claimed to be the ideal late strawberry. A cross between Jersey Queen and Glendale, combining the good qualities of both. Unsurpassed in growth and healthfulness of foliage. Berries bright crimson color, uniform, size and shape, large, ripen late and are very firm.

Greenville. (P) One of the best of the new introductions; it has been tested five years by the leading experimental stations, which gives it a place at or near the head of the list. Resembles the Bubach, but firmer and a better shipper; plant is a strong grower free from rust and a good producer.



Parker Earl

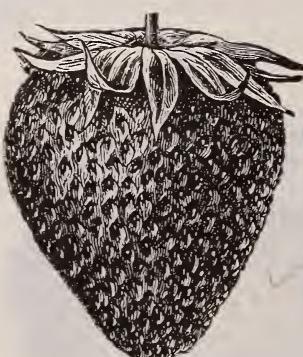
Haverland. (P) From Southern Ohio. Its prominent characteristics are healthy, luxuriant growth, and great productiveness. It is one of the best in these respects. We have picked at the rate of nearly 100 bushels at a single picking. Berries are long with rounded apex. Color a bright crimson. Early.

Jessie. Is one of the best large berries, good quality, bright color, firm and a good cropper. It does better in some sections than others. The demand for plants was large last season.

Parker Earl. This is a berry we have been growing since its first introduction, and it still remains a favorite with us, and is without doubt one of the best general market berries in cultivation, being of good size, good quality, quite firm and enormously productive and one of the very best in cultivation for hill culture.

Lovett. (S) By reason of its productiveness, firmness and bright flesh color, it is one of the most profitable for market and very desirable for the home garden. The plant is a strong grower, with clean bright foliage and excessively productive. Though not of the largest size, the berries are large, uniform, crimson, firm and of excellent quality. It colors up all over before being fully ripe and when picked in this condition is unexcelled for shipping. Will keep a long time. Ripens about second earliest and continues a long time in bearing.

Mitchel's Early. The plant is a vigorous grower, very productive, of good size and matures its crop early when berries are high. One of the best to fertilize with, as it blooms through a long season and is full of pollen. Does the best on light soil.



Van Deman

have been almost universally favorable.

Timbrell. (P) A thrifty grower, with dark foliage; berry is large, dark crimson color which runs through the flesh. A good yielder, large handsome berries and will stand long shipments in good shape. The latest to bloom and ripen.

Van Deman. (S) This is the new, very early variety; claimed to be the only berry ever introduced on the verdict of the Experimental Stations alone, it having been on trial at all the Stations in the country. The verdict seems to

Warfield No. 2. (P) A profitable market sort, even under ordinary field culture, on account of its firmness and productiveness. It is a much better variety than the Crescent, and the plant is vigorous and healthy. Berries medium to large, bright crimson, firm and of good quality. Upon soil that suit it, a rich loam, one of the most profitable of all strawberries. Early to midseason.

North Byron, Mich., Nov. 19, 1896.

West Michigan Nurseries.

Gentlemen:—I received the peach trees this morning and am well pleased with them. They are very nice.

Yours with respect,

J. A. ANDERSON.

Ludington, Mich., Nov. 19, 1896.

West Michigan Nurseries.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed find check for your invoice of October 31st, which I received yesterday. The plants are very fine indeed.

Yours,

C. G. WING.

Winfield, Iowa, April 5, 1898.

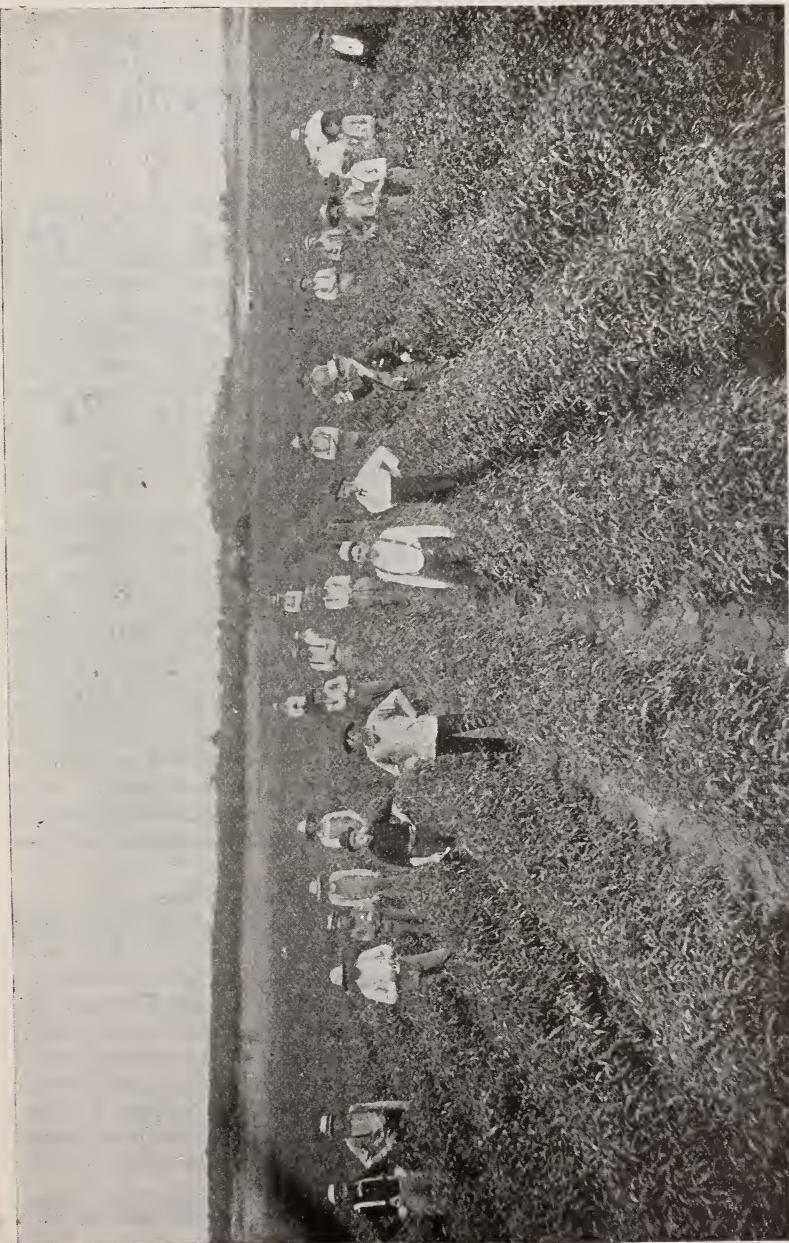
West Michigan Nurseries.

Gentlemen:—My fruit trees came in fine shape. I could have used more cherry trees had I had them here.

Respectfully,

G. VAN VRANKEN.

People are wild to get our new varieties.



Budding Gang in Peach Block 400,000 Trees

Ornamental Department

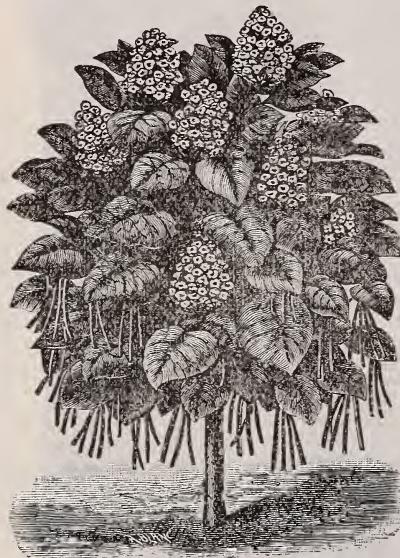


WHAT and how to plant must, in a great degree, be determined by each one for himself, but we would advise to plant a variety of hardy, well-tested sorts, and although we entitle this department "Ornamental," we esteem it to combine the useful with the ornamental in great measure. Wind-breaks of trees, especially if they are evergreen, make the dwelling house warmer, give com-

fort to the inmates and diminish to no inconsiderable extent the consumption of fuel; they make the outbuildings warmer for stock by night, and the yard by day; not only making the dumb animals comfortable, but thereby saving a large amount of food.

Norway Spruce wind-breaks are valuable for screening fruit orchards, and protect both the trees and the fruit against severe cold and heavy winds.

Many of our most active business men are also men of taste, and would be glad to beautify and improve their home grounds, but they are so occupied with business that they have neither the time nor the disposition to find out what they want, or to lay out their grounds. Where such is the case, we cheerfully place our experience and knowledge at their command.



Catalpa

Flower gardens and gravelled walks are beautiful, but expensive, and require constant labor to keep them in order. Grass, trees and shrubbery are always charming, and need but little care. In the laying out and planting of ground have regard to economy of labor. Let there be as few walks as possible; cut your flower beds (not many) in the turf, and don't make your lawn a checkerboard of trees and shrubs. Mass them on the boundary line or in groups, leaving a broad expanse of green for the eye to rest on, and the mower to sweep freely over. If an unpleasant object is in sight, conceal it by planting free-growing trees; if there be a pretty view, leave an opening. While it is not well to have many large trees near the house, there should be at least one by the sunny corner for summer shade. Plant flowering shrubs and the smaller evergreens in ovals or circles.

Keep the shrubs and trees mulched for the first two seasons, and then let the turf grow about them. Mow the grass frequently, and top-dress with fine manure every fall and winter.

Deciduous Trees

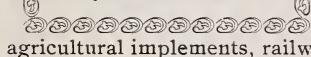
Alder. (*Alnus*)

European. (Glutinosa) A tree of rapid growth, attaining a height of 40 to 60 feet; foliage wavy, roundish, wedge shaped, suitable for damp soils, but thriving well everywhere.

Imperial Cut-leaved. (Laciniata *Imperialis*) A very striking and beautiful tree of graceful habit, with delicate and beautiful cut leaves; hardy and of vigorous growth; one of the finest cut-leaved trees in cultivation. Fine for lawn planting.



Keeping everlastingly at it, is the price of success.



timber which is largely used in the manufacture of agricultural implements, railway cars, etc.

European. (Excelsior) A large spreading tree of rapid growth, with pinnated leaves.

Birch. (*Betula*)

White Birch. A distinct American species, of vigorous rapid growth, with triangular taper-pointed leaves—smooth and glossy. Grows to twenty and thirty feet.

Catalpa.

Speciosa. A variety originating at the West; more upright and symmetrical in its growth than the common Catalpa (*Syringaeifolia*), and blossoms two or three weeks earlier. Very valuable for timber, fence posts, railroad ties, etc., possessing wonderful durability. A very ornamental and valuable tree.

Elm. (*Ulmus*)

American Whitt. (Americana) A noble native tree of large size, wide-spreading head and graceful drooping branches. One of the grandest park and street trees.

Red or Slippery. (Fulva) A native species with drooping or spreading branches, forming a small or medium-sized tree.

Horse Chestnut. (*Aesculus*)

Double White Flowering. A superb variety, with double flowers, in larger panicles than the common sort, and of fine pyramid habit. The absence of fruit, by which much litter is avoided, is an important argument in favor of its employment. It is one of the best ornamental trees.

Red Flowering. (Rubicunda) No so rapid a grower as the white; foliage of a deep green, and blooms later. A very showy tree.

White Flowering. (Hippocastanum) A very beautiful, well-known tree, with round, dense head, dark-green foliage, and an abundance of showy flowers in early spring.

Ash. (*Fraxinus*)

American White. A rapid growing native tree, of fine symmetrical outline; a valuable street or park tree, should be extensively planted for timber which is largely used in the manufacture of

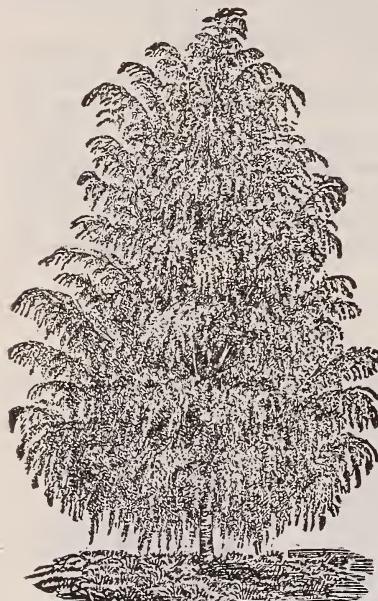


Carolina Poplar

Linden, or Lime. (*Tilia*)

American. (*Americana*, or Basswood) A rapid growing, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves, and fragrant flowers.

European. (*Europaea*) A very fine pyramidal tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. Only desirable on large grounds.



Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch
every collection. While it makes a large tree, if undisturbed, it will bear any amount of pruning, and may easily be adapted to small lawns.

Mountain Ash. (*Sorbus*)

European. (*Aucupia*) A fine, hardy tree; head dense and regular. Covered from July to winter with large clusters of bright scarlet berries.

Oak-Leaved. (*Quercifolia*) A hardy tree of fine habit; height and breadth from twenty to thirty feet; foliage simple and deeply lobed. A very fine lawn tree.

Poplar. (*Populus*)

Carolina. Pyramidal in form and robust in growth. Leaves large, serrated and pale to deep green in color. Will grow under street pavements and near salt water where other trees die. Sewer gas does not seem to affect it.

Lombardy. (*Fastigiata*) Well known for its erect, rapid growth and commanding form; very desirable in large grounds or along roads to break the average height and form of other trees.

Tuliptree--Whitewood. (*Liriodendron Tulipifera*)

A native tree of the Magnolia order; remarkable for its symmetry, its rich, glossy fiddle-shaped leaves; regularly distributed branches and large tulip-like flowers.

Walnut. (*Juglans*)

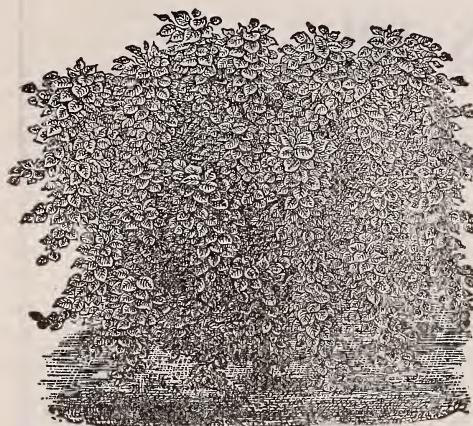
White or Butternut. (*Cinerea*) A native tree of medium size, spreading limbs, grayish colored bark, and foliage resembling that of the *Ailanthus*. Nut oblong and rough.

Black. (*Nigra*) Another native of large size, majestic form and beautiful foliage. A rapid grower, producing a large nut of excellent quality.

...IT IS TRUE...

- That:**—The West Michigan Nurseries are operating the largest tract of land for nursery purposes in Michigan, 913 acres.
- That:**—The West Michigan Nurseries budded over one million trees during the past season.
- That:**—The West Michigan Nurseries cut their buds from bearing trees and consequently they know their stock is *true to name*.
- That:**—The West Michigan Nurseries are located just outside the great fruit belt of Michigan so there is no temptation to peach yellows or disease.
- That:**—The West Michigan Nurseries are planting more peach pits and setting more seedlings each year they are in business.
- That:**—The West Michigan Nurseries employ only expert and careful men in growing their fine nursery stock.
- That:**—The West Michigan Nurseries solicit correspondence and are always glad to aid their customers at any time.
- That:**—The West Michigan Nurseries have satisfied customers all over the United States. Satisfied customers are powerful advertisers.
- That:**—The West Michigan Nurseries are expert horticulturists having the largest commercial orchard in the Northern United States.
- That:**—The West Michigan Nurseries always keeps up to the times in supplying their trade with all new varieties which have merit.
- That:**—The West Michigan Nurseries have a large Trial Orchard where they test all new varieties before placing them on the market.
- That:**—The West Michigan Nurseries are always glad to have visitors inspect their grounds.

Weeping Deciduous Trees



Camperdown Weeping Elm

A vigorous grower, and forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees. Leaves large, dark green and glossy, and cover the tree with a luxuriant mass of verdure; very desirable.

Mulberry.

Teas' Weeping Russian. A weeping variety of the now well-known Russian Mulberry; perfectly hardy in summer and winter; withstands extreme heat and cold, and grows naturally in a very graceful form.

Willow. (Salix)

Kilmarnock Weeping, (Caprea Pendula) An exceedingly graceful tree, with large, glossy leaves; very hardy.

Weeping. (Babylonica) The well-known common weeping willow.

Ornamental Shrubs and Vines

Hydrangea.

Paniculata Grandiflora. A fine, hardy shrub, growing to the height of eight or ten feet; flowers white, in great pyramidal panicles a foot long, produced in August or September, when most other shrubs are out of bloom. Very elegant and showy.

Snowball. (Viburnum)

Opulus Sterilis. (Guelder Rose, Snowball Tree) A well-known, favorite shrub, of large size, with globular clusters of pure white, sterile flowers, the latter part of May.

Syringa.

European Fragrant, or Mock Orange (Philadelphus Coronarius) A well-known, very hardy shrub, with showy white flowers, which are very fragrant.

Large Flowering. (P. Grandiflorous) Large, showy flowers. A valuable variety.

Golden-Leaved. (*P. foliis aureis*) A beautiful, new variety, with bright-yellow foliage, which affords pretty contrasts with other shrubs, especially with the purple-leaved variety.

Clematis, Large Flowering.

Henryi. This is the finest of all white Clematis, and should find a place in every collection. It is not only a vigorous grower—it is a remarkably free and continuous bloomer, beginning with the earliest and holding on with the latest. Flowers large, of a beautiful creamy white, consisting generally of from six to eight spreading sepals. Unfortunately art cannot produce a picture corresponding in any degree to the wealth of beauty found in the flowers of this variety. Especially desirable. June to October.



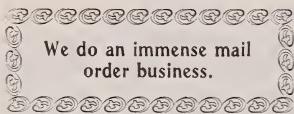
Hydrangea

Jackmanni. This is, perhaps, the best known of the fine perpetual Clematis, and should have credit for the great popularity now attending this family of beautiful climbers. The plant is free in its form of growth, and an abundant and successful bloomer, producing flowers until frozen up. The flowers are large, of an intense violet purple, remarkable for its velvety richness. Though raised in 1892—since which time many new varieties have been raised and introduced—the Jackmanni has no superior, and very few, if any, equals. July to October.

Madam Grange. A remarkable and vigorous habited variety; flowers five inches across; of a rich, deep velvety maroon crimson, becoming purplish with age; having a red bar down the center of each sepal.

We send out no trees or plants we would not set ourselves.

Magnifica A very distinct and effective Clematis. A free flowering variety of the Jackmanni type, giving a good profusion of blooms continuosly. The flowers are of a rich purple, with a distinct red bar through the centre of each flower leaf. July to October.



Honeysuckle. (*Lonicera*)

We do an immense mail order business. Japan Gold-Leaved. (*Aurea reticulata*) A handsome variety, having foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow.

Monthly Fragrant. (*Belgiac*) Blooms all Summer. Flowers red and yellow. Very sweet.

Scarlet Trumpet. (*Sempervirens*) A strong grower, and produces scarlet inodorous flowers all summer.

Ivy American. (See *Ampelopsis*)

Common English. (*Hedera Helix*) The Ivy, being an evergreen, not very hardy, and suffering from exposure to the Winter sun, should be planted on the north side of buildings or walls. It is very effective grown in pots for inside decorations.



Evergreens

PINES, Spruces, Firs, Junipers and others, give a tone of warmth and verdure during the dull season that leads our thoughts forward to the time of swelling buds and song birds. These trees should be judiciously planted on small as well as on large grounds. On the latter, the larger kinds can arrive at full development, and should be planted at distances sufficient to allow of their natural and symmetrical growth without crowding. The Arbor Vitae, Junipers, Dwarf Pines, Retinisporas and Cypresses, on account of their small size are most suitable for small lots; but nearly all species and varieties of Pines, Spruces and Firs look well on small grounds while the trees are young.

Evergreens can be most successfully transplanted a short time before they are ready to start into growth in the spring. The soil to receive them should be made mellow and fine, and great care taken that it is well-packed about the roots after they have been well spread out in their natural position.

Arbor Vitae. (*Thuja*)

American White Cedar. (*Occidentalis*) One of the finest evergreens for hedges. Is very hardy, and easily transplanted, few or no plants ever failing if properly trained specimens are obtained. It grows rapidly and with little care, or rather by easy management, it soon forms a most beautiful hedge, very dense, and perfectly impervious to the sight. Of course it is never adapted to turn stock, but it forms a most desirable and ornamental screen to divide the lawn from other parts of the grounds, or for any other purpose.

Box. (*Buxus*)

Box Tree, A fine, small evergreen, with pale green leaves. Can be trained in any desirable form by shearing.



Irish Juniper

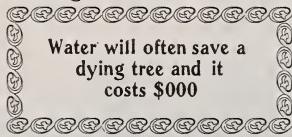
Fitzgerald peaches are hardy and prolific.

Box Dwarf.

Used principally for borders and edging, for which purpose it is the best plant in cultivation.

Fir. (Picea)

Balsam, or American Silver. (Balsamea) A very regular, symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form even when young; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath.



Water will often save a
dying tree and it
costs \$000

Nobilis. A lofty majestic tree, with dark shining green leaves and horizontal branches regularly arranged; one of the finest evergreens native to America.

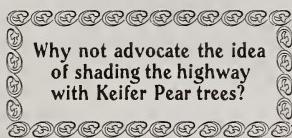
Juniper. (Junigerus)

Virginian. (Virginica) The Red Cedar. A well known American tree, with deep green foliage; makes a fine ornamental hedge plant.

Irish. (Hibernical) Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage; a pretty little tree or shrub, and for its beauty and hardiness is a general favorite.

Pine (Pinus)

Austrian, or Black. (Austriaca) A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree; leaves long, stiff, and dark green; growth rapid; valuable for this country.



Why not advocate the idea
of shading the highway
with Kiefer Pear trees?

Scotch. (P. Sylvesteris) Also very rapid in its growth. A dark, tall evergreen, with bluish foliage and rugged shoots; hardy and grows well, even on the poorest soils.

White. (Stobuf) The most ornamental of all our native pines; foliage light' delicate, or silvery green; flourishes in the poorest soil.

Spruce. (Abies)

Norway (Excelsa) A lofty, elegant tree, of perfectly pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age, oas fine, graceful, pendulous branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular, and deservedly so, and should be largely planted. One of the best evergreens for hedges.

American White. (Alba) A tall tree, with loose, spreading branches and light green foliage.

Hemlock or Weeping. (Canadensis) An elegant pyramidal tree with drooping branches and delicate, dark foliage, like that of the Yew; distinct from all other trees. It is a beautiful lawn tree and makes a highly ornamental hedge.



Norway Spruce

Colorado Blue. A rare elegant tree with foliage of a rich blue. One of the most distinct and striking of all the spruce family. A free grower and perfectly hardy.

Manton, Mich., May 2, 1898.

West Michigan Nurseries.

Gentlemen:—I am well pleased with the stock. I think it is fine.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE BLUE.

Loudon raspberries produce money quick.



Two Year Old Pear Trees in the Nursery Row.
They were Grown on the West Michigan Nursery Farm.

West Michigan Nurseries,

Montague, Mich., Feb. 6, 1899.

Gentlemen:—Please send me your catalogue and price list of 1899. I want to see if you have anything new in it. I have had good luck with the trees that I have received from you so far.

Yours truly,

CAPT. A. FLAGSTAD.

West Michigan Nurseries.

Chicago, Ill., May 26, 1898.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed you will find a check for \$50.00 on the First National Bank of Englewood. The trees are living and doing well.

Yours truly,

JOHN HELDING.

We have an enormous stock of trees and plants.

Roses



Hybrid Perpetual.

FOR the formation of rose beds, hedges, permanent plantations and for garden culture, where hardy varieties of roses are desired, this class is admirable suited. They are of easy culture and luxuriate in a deep rich soil. They are benefited by mulching of leaves or strawy manure placed around the roots in

the fall of the year. Prune according to the habit of growth, cutting back close all weak shoots, and shortening the long canes to a convenient length.

American Beauty. Very large, of beautiful form, and very double; color a deep rich rose. The fragrance is delightful, resembling La France or the old fashioned damask.

Baron de Bonstetten. A handsome dark rich velvety red rose, very double and full, fragrant. A splendid sort.

Coquette des Alps. Pure white, sometimes shaded with a blush, large and full, a very profuse bloomer. One of the finest.

General Washington. Brilliant rosy crimson, large and double, very rich and

beautiful, a free and constant bloomer. One of the most satisfactory roses for general planting.

General Jacqueminot. A brilliant crimson scarlet, very showy and effective.

John Hopper. Rose with crimson center, splendid form, fragrant and very desirable.

La Reine. Bright rosy pink, very large, double and sweet, one of the best. Well named, "The Queen."

La France. A very elegant rose, beautiful silvery bush, extra large and full, exquisite. A constant and profuse bloomer.

Fitzgerald has the smallest pit and deepest flesh.



General Jacqueminot

Where We Cut Our Buds.

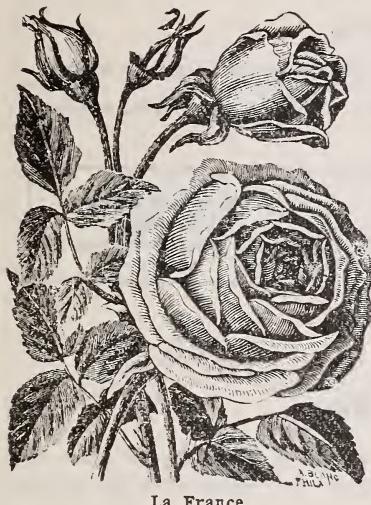
DID you ever think that many of the large nurseries of the United States are situated in districts where there are no orchards and as a consequence their facilities for cutting buds from bearing trees are necessarily limited? They are compelled to cut their buds from their own Nursery rows year after year. This process of propagation from non-bearing trees in the nursery rows is in the estimation of our best authorities on horticulture, the main cause of unfruitful seedling and mixed orchards. Compare the location of the West Michigan Nurseries with the above described cases. Our farm is located just a short distance from many of the renowned orchards of Michigan and indeed we have mammoth orchards, planted of our own right on our large farm so there is as you see no temptation for us to cut buds from anything but fruiting trees, and that is just where we do cut them. This is the reason that there are so many fruitful orchards wherever our patrons are found. Is this feature not worthy of consideration?

Thinning Fruit.

Proper thinning of fruit of all kinds is often the gauge of the amount of profit received for a crop. It pays well to thin all kinds of tree fruits. Judicious thinning will not decrease the yield of a tree and wonderfully increase the price received for the fruit. It often times will double the price received.

If you wish to convince yourself of this fact try it for a year or two on say, two trees standing side by side. Select two of the same variety that have in years before borne about the same grade and quantity of fruit. Thin one and leave the other to grow all the fruit that has set. You will find that you will have about as many bushels off one as the other, but note the difference in price obtained for the fruit from the two trees.

Another feature to be borne in mind is that the package, picking and freight on good fruit costs no more than for poor fruit, leaving a larger percentage of profit.



La France

Mrs. J. H. Laing. One of the finest roses of its class. It is very free flowering, commencing to bloom early in the season and continues to bloom profusely until late autumn. Color, a soft delicate pink, with a satin tinge. Very fragrant.

Madame Plantier. Pure white, large and double, blooms abundantly in clusters; very fine hardy rose.

Marshall P. Wilder. Flowers very large, perfectly double and of good substance; color, bright cherry red shading to crimson. Plant a clean healthy grower and a very free bloomer.

Magna Charta A splendid sort; bright clear pink flushed with violet crimson; very sweet; flower extra large; fine form; very double and full; a free bloomer.

Paul Neyron. Flowers of immense size, often five inches in diameter. Color, deep clear rose, very fresh and pretty. The plant is a strong healthy grower, with clean, glossy foliage, and is one of the most prolific bloomers in the hybrid class, young plants in the nursery rows blooming almost without intermission from June to late October.



Hardy Climbing Roses.

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush, nearly white; double; the best white climbing rose.

Crimson Rambler. This remarkable rose was originally received from Japan. The plant is of very vigorous growth, making shoots from eight to ten feet in height during a season, and is consequently a most desirable climbing variety; and when pegged down or grown as a bush, a marvelous head of bloom is the

Enjoy plenty of your own fault, you'll be a long time dead.

result. It is also exceedingly hardy, having successfully withstood the test in exposed situations of two very severe winters in this country. As a pot plant it is unequalled for decorative purposes. The bright green glossy foliage with which the

plant is covered very early in the spring forms a pleasing and striking contrast to the flowers which are produced in large trusses of pyramidal form, and of brightest crimson color; the blooms remaining on the plant for a great length of time without falling or losing their brightness. The foliage is also retained to a great extent during the winter, making the plant almost an evergreen. Gold medals from the National Horticultural Society of France, and the Earl's Court Exhibition, as well as numerous First Class Certificates have been awarded to this rose.

Seven Sisters. Crimson, changes to blush; flowers in large clusters; not as hardy as others.

Queen of The Prairie. Bright rosy-red, frequently striped with white; large, compact, and globular.

Moss Roses.

Capt. John Ingram. Purple-crimson; flowers medium, heavily mossed.

Glory of Mosses. A moderate grower. Flowers very large; appears to best advantage when full; color, pale rose.

Perpetual White. Pure white; blooms in large clusters.

Salet. A vigorous grower and perpetual bloomer. Light rose; large; full. The best of the class. A true perpetual moss, blooming at intervals from June until November.

An orchard lasts a life-time,
why not start one now?



Hybrid Tea Roses.

A beautiful class of half hardy roses combining the flowering qualities of the Tea class with the coloring and to some extent, the hardiness of the Hybrid. Perpetual.

Catherine Mermet. Bright, flesh color, with the same peculiar lustre possessed by La France. Large, full, and beautiful. One of the finest Teas.

Duchess of Albany. This variety is a sport from La France, deeper in color, more expanded in form and larger in size. The flowers are deep even pink, very large and full, highly perfumed and of first quality in every respect.

La France. Delicate silvery rose, shaded with cerise pink often silvery, with peach shading. Very large, very double and of superb form. It flowers continually throughout the season. None can surpass the delicacy of its coloring. The sweetest and most useful of all roses.

**Evaporate the extra fruit
it's money in your
hip pocket,**

Mreteor. A rich, dark, velvety crimson, ever-blooming rose. The flowers are of good size, very double and perfect in shape, either as buds or when fully opened; the plant is vigorous and remarkably free flowering. A splendid sort for pot culture, and the best of all the Hybrid Teas as a bedding variety for summer cut flowers, as it retains its color well even in the hottest weather.

Puritan. (H T) A hybrid from Mabel Morrison and Devonensis. In size and shape resembles the former; flowers large, often badly formed; pure white; sweet. Fine foliage.

Sunset. A sport from *Perle des Jardins*. Identical in every respect with that variety, except that its color, instead of being a canary-yellow, is of a rich, tawny shade of saffron and orange, similar to, but deeper, than Safrano. In size, vigor and productiveness, it is in all respects the same as the variety from which it sprung.

FROM THE FRUIT KING

Lake View, Mich., April 25, 1895.

West Michigan Nurseries.

Dear Sirs:—I finished planting the 13,000 trees (90 acres) yesterday at 4 p. m. It took 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ days, and is all *well done*. The trees were all fine and the count O. K.

Respectfully,

R. H. SHERWOOD.

—Later—

Nov. 12, 1895.

West Michigan Nurseries.

Sirs:—The car came all O. K. and I have the trees all healed in and will cover with hemlock boughs tomorrow. They checked up as follows: 1000 peach, No. 1; 1440 std. pear, No. 1; 3060 plum, No. 1.

Respectfully,

R. H. SHERWOOD.

—Later—

March 10, 1896.

West Michigan Nurseries.

Sirs:—Enclosed please find orders for 1653 plum, first-class.

Yours respectfully,

R. H. SHERWOOD.

—Later—

May 8, 1896.

West Michigan Nurseries.

Sirs:—Please send me 250 Bartlett, 250 Kieffer either firsts or seconds, and 175 more Plum to finish setting. Send *any good* variety.

Respectfully, R. H. SHERWOOD.

—Results Later—

June 14, 1897.

West Michigan Nurseries.

Dear Sirs:—I am going to have a fine crop of apples and pears and my two year old Burbank and Abundance are well loaded. My peaches are all doing well, will have quite a number of baskets of Lewis and St. John. My Elbertas curled badly but are doing well now. I think my severe pruning was a help to them as it gave more push to the new growth. Come up and see us.

Very truly,

R. H. SHERWOOD.

—Still Later—

Jan. 28, 1899.

West Michigan Nurseries.

Dear Sirs:—I write you, to inform your company, that my fruit trees are looking well, and promises a good crop if buds are any index, but we may have unfavorable weather between this and the blossoming season. I have bought of your firm about 35,000 trees in the last four years and they have proven very satisfactory.

Very Truly.

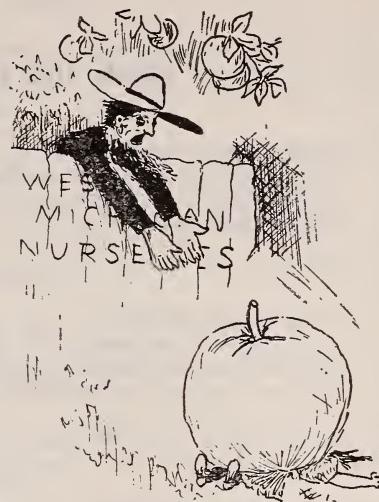
R. H. SHERWOOD.

ERRATA.

Note under the cut on page 55 should read, "Mr. Morrill more than paid his taxes on this farm of 140 acres from the income derived from this row of Kieffer Pear trees in 1898."



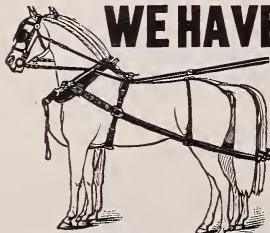
"Frow me a apple, mister?"



Thrown!!!

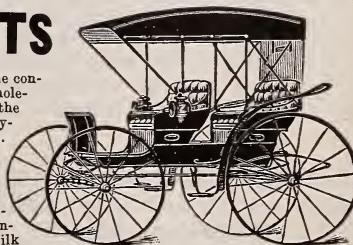


WE HAVE NO AGENTS



No. 207. Farm Harness. Price, \$28.70.
As good as sells for \$30.00.

but have sold direct to the consumer for 25 years at wholesale prices, saving him the dealer's profits. Ship anywhere for examination. Everything warranted. 118 styles of Vehicles, 55 styles of Harness. Top Buggies, \$36 to \$70. Surreys, \$50 to \$125. Carriages, Phaetons, Traps, Waggonettes, Spring-Road and Milk Wagons. Send for large, free Catalogue of all our styles.



No. 214. Price, with curtains, lamps, storm apron, fenders and pole, \$65. As good as sells for \$90.

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO. W. B. PRATT, Sec'y ELKHART, IND.



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For Shipping Peaches, Pears, Grapes, Etc.

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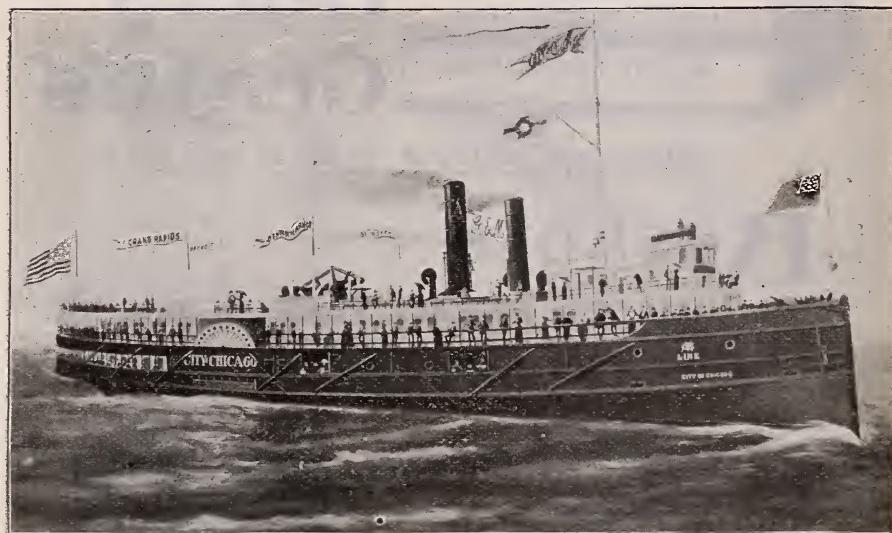
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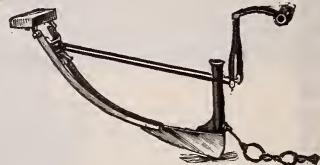
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The device which is creating a revolution in grain sowing. Secures for the seed, air and moisture, and for the farmer an increased yield.



GOOD enough to bring out over forty imitations. It has met the requirements of all sections for a machine to sow evenly at a uniform depth; at any desired depth; in rows close together without clogging and with less horse power than any drill of equal size.

Its simplicity and durability makes its use a pleasure.

We manufacture a full line of seeding machinery:—Shoe Drills, Hoe Drills, Disc Drills and Broadcast Seeders.

Plain and Fertilizer Drills with grass seeding attachment which sow grass seed broadcast or drill it in rows as deep as desired.

Write for Descriptive Catalogue.

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Dowagiac Drills and Seeders are the leaders.

Largest Mail Order Depot in the World FOR ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE and MATERIAL

From Sheriffs,' Receivers,' Trustees,'
Assignees' and Manufacturers' Sales.

Iron Roofing, brand new, \$1.50 per square.

Galvanized Wire Short lengths, from 65 feet up, \$1.15 per roll of 100 pounds.
This wire is strictly new and perfect and comes in any
guage from 8 to 16.

Wire Nails Mixed. Brand new. \$1.25 per keg of 100 pounds.

Iron Pipe Strictly perfect. Threaded, with couplings. 1 inch diameter, 2c per
foot. Other sizes in proportion.

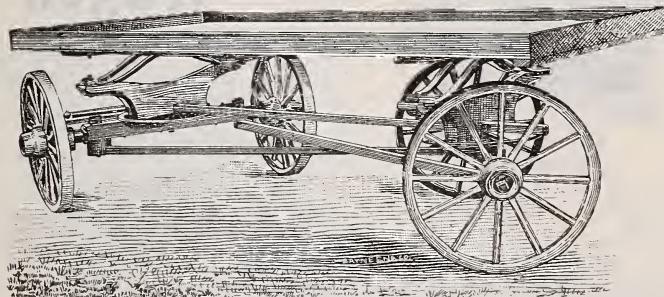
Rope, Shovels, Hatchets, Machinery, Wagons,
Tubing, Hose, Troughs, Plumbing Material,
Blacksmith Tools, and thousands of other items.

Write for Catalogue "M." It tells you all about us.

We purchased and dismantled the World's Fair Buildings.
Be sure to call on us when in Chicago. We will be glad to show
you through our mammoth plant.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.
W. 35th and Iron Sts., CHICAGO

The Belknap Orchard and Spraying Wagon



The above cut represents a new and original design of a special wagon intended for the handling of fruit in and about the orchard, and for carrying spraying apparatus for the field or orchard.

For several years we have been experimenting on a wagon to fill a long felt want among the fruit growers, and from the testimonials of those now using the wagons, we feel that we have accomplished our aim, and know that we have a perfect wagon.

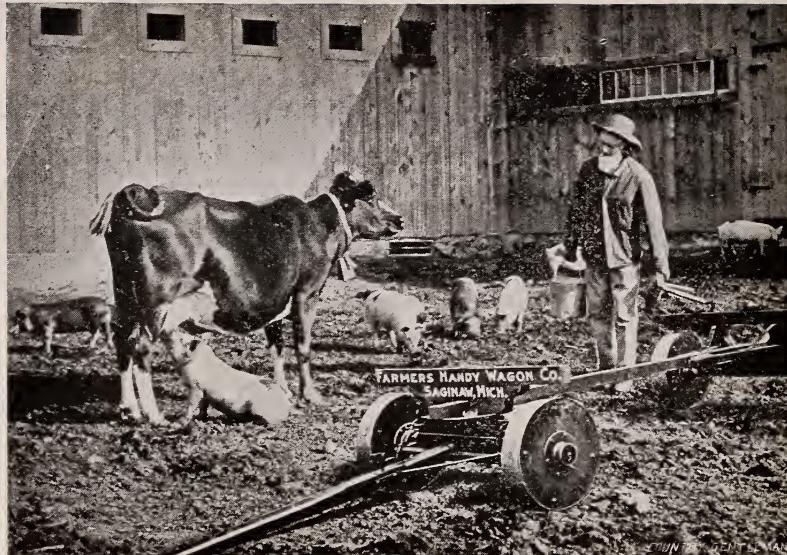
Among its many good points is the fact that the body is but 34 inches from the ground. It can be easily handled with one horse, when fully loaded.

The wheels have a broad tread, which prevents them cutting into the broken ground.

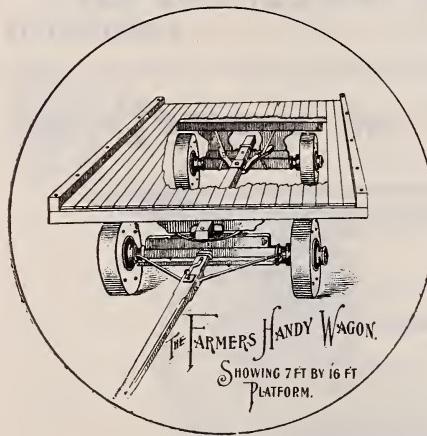
For road use it is unexcelled. It has other good features, too numerous to mention.

We are now prepared to fill orders for wagons with a capacity of eighteen or twenty-one bushel baskets. We also manufacture a complete line of fruit wagons of all descriptions.

Address BELKNAP WAGON CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.



A wise farmer uses a "Handy." A wise pig doesn't use a stool.



...The... "New Idea" Wagon

There is nothing so much needed on the farm as a LOW-DOWN, BROAD-TIRE, WIDE-PLATFORM wagon, with wheels that turn under the load.

You will use it more than all other implements put together.

See our PLATFORM? Its just the thing for hauling corn stalks, tools, manure, grain, or ANYTHING.

It pulls easily because the six-inch tire rolls over the surface and cuts no ruts that drain off the fertilizer or juices of the manure.

The low platform saves half the lifting, and THE TOP HALF TOO.
Such a wagon saves the wages of one man in loading.

It will last a generation and you will have no tire setting or repair bills.

It does away with strained backs from lifting over high wheels.

It is a ROAD MAKER and not a ROAD BREAKER.

It will not upset on side hills and it is great on marshes.

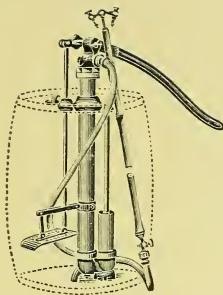
It is the poor man's wagon and the rich man's, too.

You don't need a ten-acre field to turn around. The wheels turn under the load.

An Iowa man calls it his "Summer Sleigh," and a New York man his "Flat Car."

Remember that we were the originators of Low Down Handy Wagons and we can supply you with anything from metal wheels or all-steel trucks, up to our FAMOUS FARMERS' HANDY WAGON (patented) thousands of which have been purchased by up-to-date farmers. Write us for free catalogue containing 30 farm scenes and full description of our wagons.

Farmers' Handy Wagon Co., Saginaw, Mich.



THE ECLIPSE

Spray Pumps

We have met and defeated in public contest every good pump in the world and have never been beaten. We guarantee to save 50 per cent in labor over any other make and to furnish more hard service for \$1.00 than any others can give for \$2.00 invested. The largest and best commercial orchards in the world are being outfitted with the "ECLIPSE" WE ARE NOT IN THE RECENTLY FORMED TRUST and have not advanced prices. Send for descriptive catalogue and see prices and testimonials.

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A Cherry Harvest in Cook's Imperial Cherry Orchard.